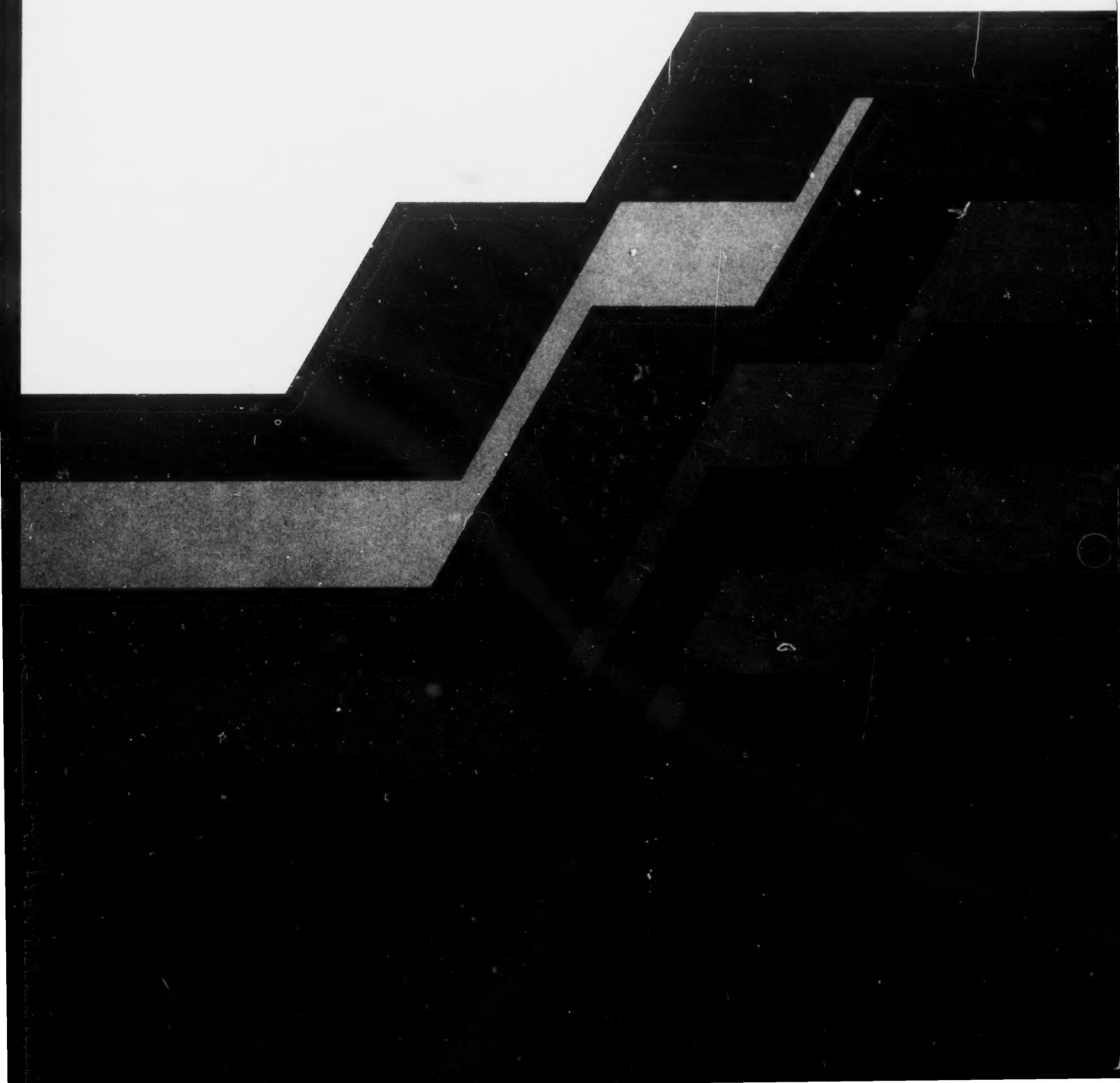


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Annual Planning Information

State of Michigan Fiscal Year 1982



Annual Planning Report

State of
Michigan

Fiscal Year 1982

. . . . a comprehensive collection of labor
market information and related labor force
characteristics for the State of Michigan

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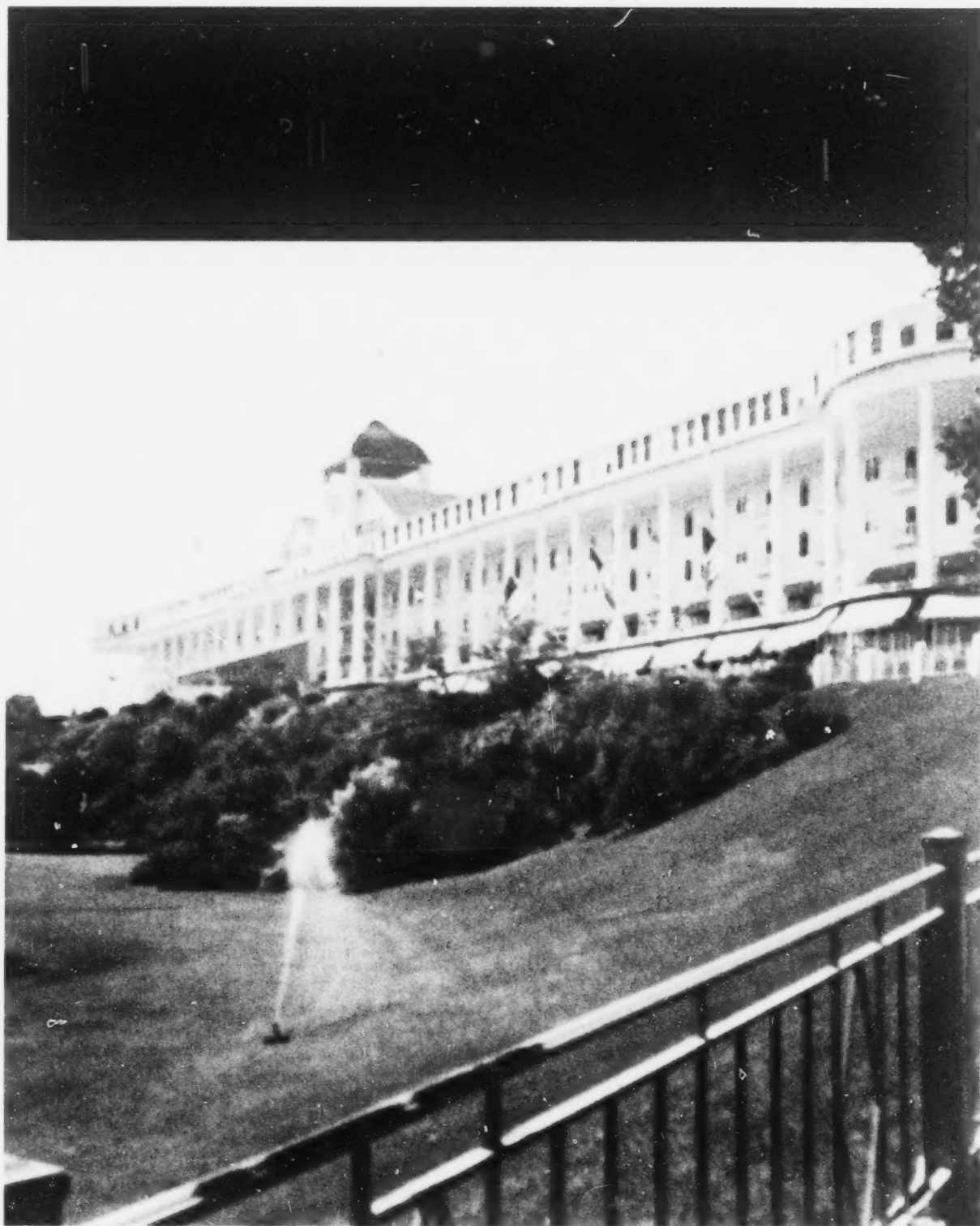
Tahquamenon Falls in Upper Peninsula

Preface

The Annual Planning Information Report for Michigan for fiscal year 1982 is designed to provide labor market information to those who develop employment and training programs, particularly Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) prime sponsors. In addition to the statewide report, 33 other reports are prepared to cover each of the individual prime sponsors and the Balance of State consortia.

The Annual Planning Information Reports provide information on the economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year, estimates of unemployment for various target groups, and short and long-term occupational forecasts. Because the Michigan report is intended for more general distribution, it does not contain all the statistical tables included in the specific area reports. A statistical appendix is available upon request.

Any comments on the report or requests for additional information are welcome.



Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island

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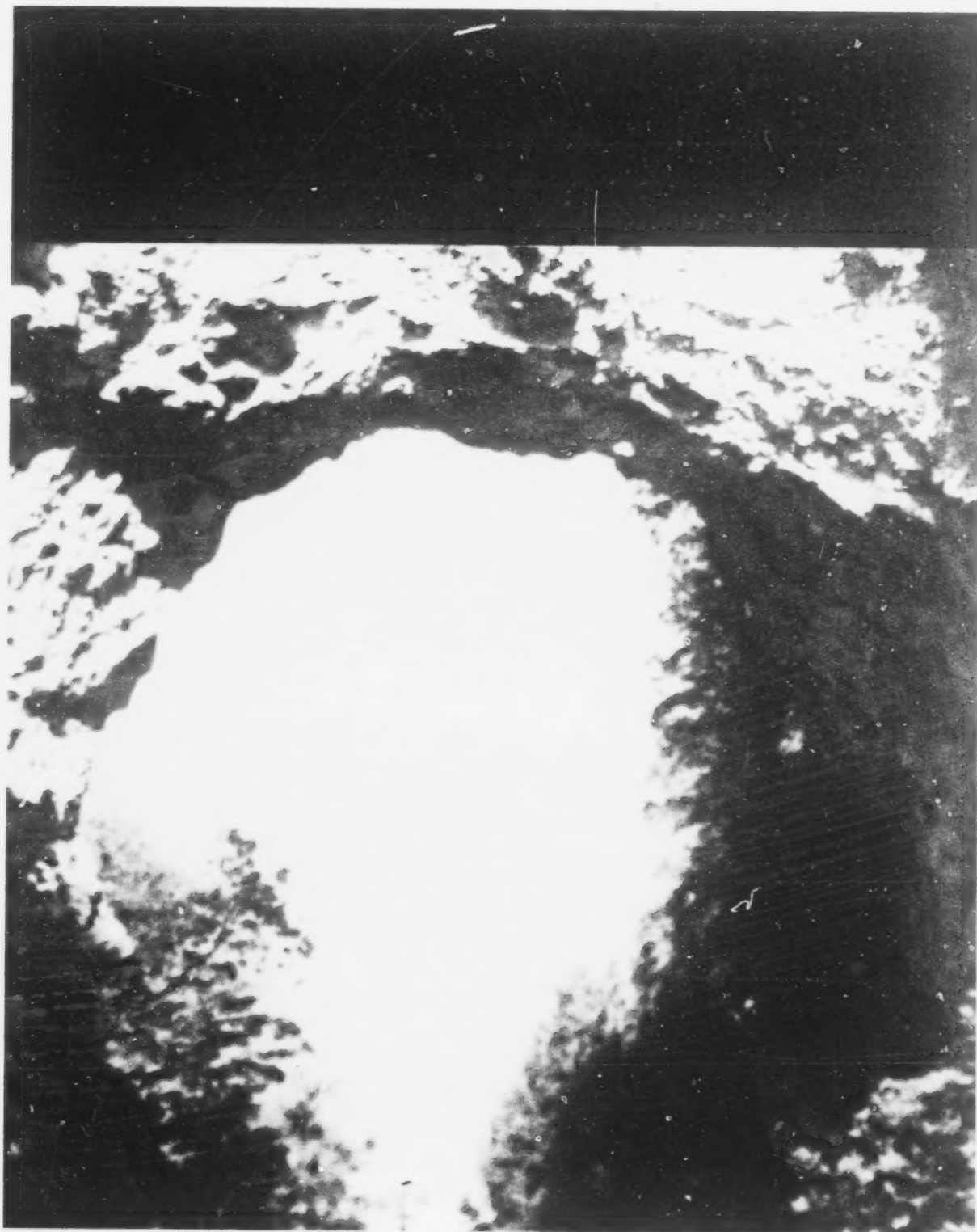
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Picture Rock on Mackinac Island

Highlights

- Michigan's unemployment highest in nation.
- Auto companies post record losses.
- Double-digit inflation and high joblessness reduce retail sales.
- High mortgage interest rates hurt construction industry.
- Foreign imports gain in their share of the car market.
- Population growth slows.
- Slow recovery projected.



S. Manitou Island in Lake Michigan

Description of Area

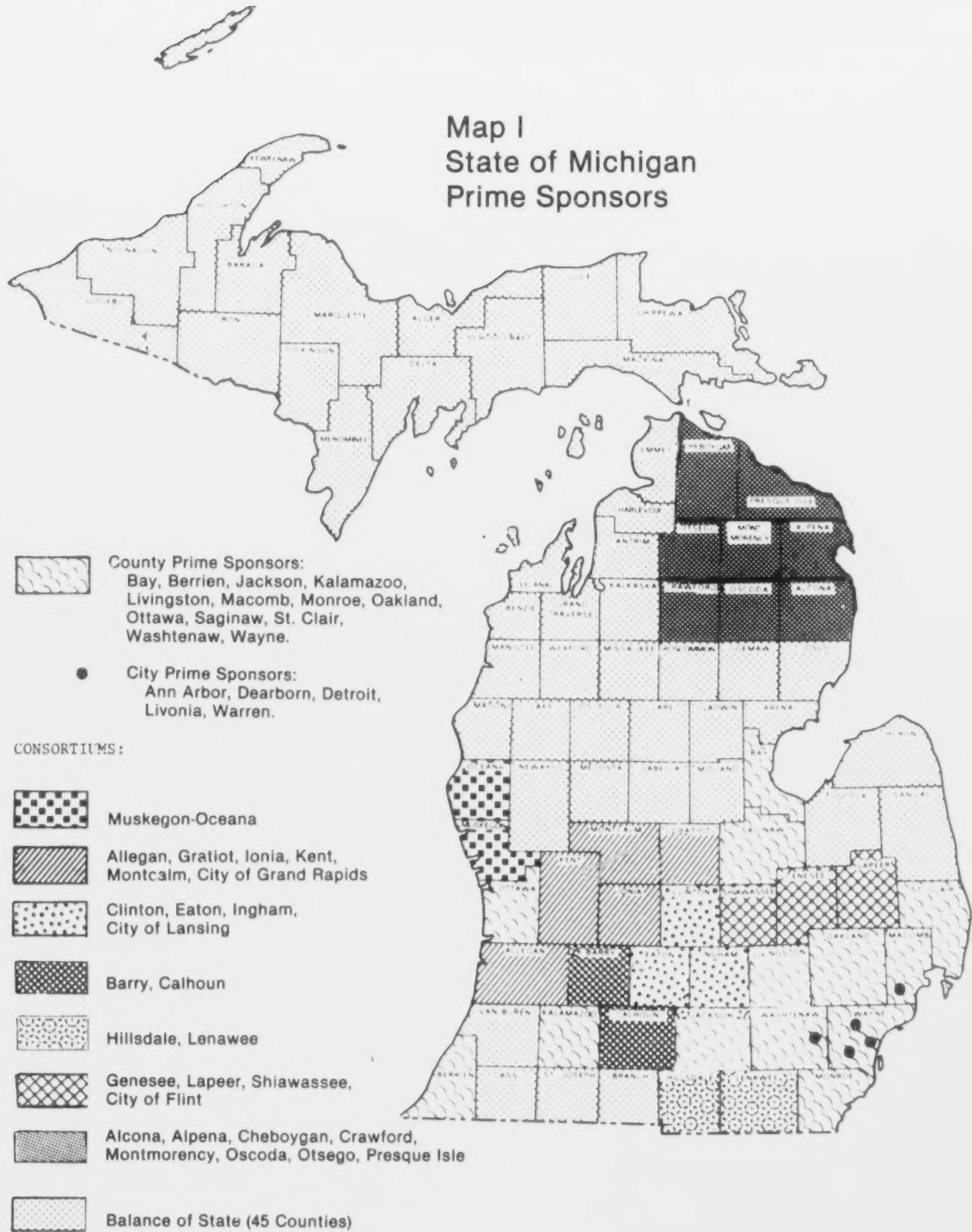
Michigan is divided into two peninsulas by the Straits of Mackinac and is bordered by four of the five Great Lakes (Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior) as well as the states of Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin. To the north is the Canadian Province of Ontario. In terms of land area, Michigan is the 23rd largest state but its coastline is second only to Alaska. Michigan's aquatic scenery consists of a 3,000-mile shoreline that extends along the Great Lakes and inland lakes that exceed 11,000 in number. In addition to 6.4 million acres of public forests, the state's 63,000 campsites and 92 parks and recreational areas have made Michigan a popular vacation-land in which billions of tourist dollars are spent annually.

The two peninsulas of Michigan are connected by the five-mile-long Mackinac Bridge, the third longest suspension span in the United States. The Upper Peninsula is rich in iron ore, copper and other minerals. The Lower Peninsula also has vast natural resources (oil, natural gas and salt), however, primary economic activity is centered around automobile manufacturing. Although efforts have been made toward industrial diversification, the transportation equipment industry and its vast network of supplier plants continue to form the mainstay of the state's economy.

Lansing, the state's legislative capital and fifth largest city, is centrally located in the southern portion of the Lower Peninsula. Detroit, the state's commercial capital and largest city with a population of over a million, is situated in the southeastern corner of the Lower Peninsula. With the central administrative offices of the three largest automakers and numerous factories and auto-related facilities, the Detroit metropolitan area is the focal point of manufacturing and trade activity in the state.

Michigan consists of 83 counties, which are grouped into 64 labor market areas (LMA's), of which 11 are defined as SMSA's. The state is also divided into Comprehensive Employment and Training Act areas, commonly referred to as CETA prime sponsor areas. The CETA Act of 1973 allows individual units of government, or combinations thereof, to apply for prime sponsor status. In Michigan, 25 CETA grants have been awarded to designated governmental units. In addition, the State of Michigan, through the Bureau of Employment and Training of the Michigan Department of Labor, serves as prime sponsor to 45 counties in the Balance of State.

Map I
State of Michigan
Prime Sponsors



Economic Developments and Outlook

The nation's economists were generally correct in their predictions of a recession in 1980, but the sharpness of the decline surprised many. Most had forecast a small to moderate dip in the first half of the year, followed by a sluggish recovery in the third quarter. Actually, the U.S. economy fluctuated sharply in 1980. The nation's Gross National Product (GNP) rose slightly in the first quarter, dropped by 9.9 percent in the second, and recovered some of the loss in the third and fourth quarters. On an annual average basis, GNP declined by two-tenths of a percentage point from 1979. The nation's unemployment rate jumped from 6.1 percent in the first quarter to 7.5 percent in the second quarter and has remained essentially unchanged since. Throughout 1980, joblessness in the U.S. averaged 7.2 percent.

Double-Digit Inflation

Several factors contributed to the extreme shifts in the nation's economy last year. With inflation seemingly out of control in the first quarter, the Federal Reserve Board tightened the money supply and interest rates soared. The increase in the rates, plus the imposition of credit and lending controls, accelerated the economic decline in the second quarter and caused the money supply to fall. With the steep drop in GNP, interest rates declined. Growth in the money supply then resumed and economic activity revived. At the same time, interest rates, because of increased loan demand and inflationary expectations, began to move up sharply again.

Double-Digit Unemployment

While the U.S. recession was sharp, it was brief. In contrast, Michigan's economic plight has been long-lasting. The state's unemployment rate averaged 12.6 percent in 1980, the highest in the nation. Inflation topped 15 percent. The downturn in Michigan's economy began with the disruption of foreign oil supplies in the spring of 1979. The resulting escalation in gasoline prices caused a slump in motor vehicle demand, accompanied by a dramatic shift to more fuel-efficient cars and trucks. Because of the domestic automakers inability to rapidly shift production from large to small cars, sales of imported cars boomed. Auto workers in Michigan were particularly hard hit by this shift in consumer demand because of the disproportionate number of large car assembly facilities located in the state.

Import
Share Soars

After reaching an all-time peak of 13.1 million units in 1978, sales of domestic motor vehicles declined 13.3 percent in 1979 and dropped at an even faster rate of 24.4 percent in 1980. While domestic sales were rapidly dropping, sales of imported cars, especially from Japan, skyrocketed. In 1979, imported cars accounted for 21.8 percent of the U.S. car market, up from 17.7 percent in 1978. During 1980, the import share averaged 26.7 percent, peaking at nearly 30 percent in July 1980. In fact, in 1980, Japanese motor vehicle production (11.0 million units) surpassed U.S. motor vehicle production (8.0 million units) for the first time in history as Michigan automakers posted a record \$4 billion loss. Domestic sales, production, and the number of dealerships selling American-made cars fell over the year. In 1980, the number of dealers selling cars built by the Big Three plus American Motors dropped by more than 1,600 or nearly 7 percent.

Personal Income
Declines

In many respects, 1980 was a worse recession year in Michigan than 1975. In both years, employment dropped by about 5 percent, but real personal income fell about twice as fast. The combination of rising inflation and unemployment and falling auto sales resulted in a nearly 10 percent plunge in inflation-adjusted personal income for Michigan residents last year. Such a decline is unprecedented since the state began keeping data on personal income in the 1940's. The Michigan Department of Management and Budget estimates that continuing high inflation will push real personal income down another 3 percent in 1981.

Recovery Slow

Most economists see Michigan's economy as experiencing another year of stagflation. Inflation will remain in the double digits and unemployment will average in the twelve percent range, representing only a modest improvement over 1980. As in the past, employment gains will depend heavily on how strongly domestic auto sales rebound. During 1980, American-market auto sales totaled about 9 million, including 2.4 million foreign imports. Forecasts for this year range from 9.4 to 10.0 million, with domestic automakers expected to make some inroads into the importers' share of the market. Even given a moderate improvement in the auto industry, little change is expected in the state's unemployment picture until the fourth quarter of 1981. The estimated 100,000 employment gain by then will represent only about one-half of the jobs lost in 1980.

Turnaround
Dependent on
Car Sales

Because the state's economic recovery is largely dependent on the sales success of the auto industry's 1982-model year, beginning next fall, the fiscal year (October to October) forecasts presented below show unemployment climbing from 11.4 percent in fiscal year 1980 to 12.6 percent in fiscal year 1981. The turnaround expected in the last quarter of 1981 does not surface in the figures until fiscal year 1982 when the jobless rate is anticipated to dip to just under 11 percent.

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
Civilian Labor Force	4307	4320	4366
Total Employment	3815	3777	3891
Unemployment	492	542	475
Rate	11.4%	12.6%	10.9%

Note: Data in Thousands

State Share of
Car Production
Declines

Although Michigan continued to lead the nation in car production for the 1980-model year, its share was the smallest in 21 years. Of the 6.7 million cars produced in the United States, 1.7 million or 26.2 percent were built in Michigan. The previous lows were 29.3 percent in 1979, and 28.3 percent in 1959. During 1965, Michigan's share of national production peaked at 35.5 percent.

Michigan's share of total truck assemblies in the nation also fell from 32.7 percent in 1979 to 26.8 percent in 1980. Total truck assemblies in the state were estimated at 414,000 in 1980, a decline of more than 58 percent from the previous twelve months. The sharp decline in truck assemblies reflects the falloff in demand for light trucks, vans and recreational vehicles due to rising fuel prices, high interest rates and other inflationary pressures.

General Motors
Corporation

In 1980, the General Motors Corporation reported a loss of \$753 million. Despite losing money for the first time since 1921, General Motors plans to build or renovate several Michigan plants over the next five years. The dollar amount of the renovation is \$10 billion or one-fourth of its worldwide capital improvements budget.

More than \$1 billion of that amount will be spent on two facilities already announced for southeastern Michigan, a Cadillac assembly plant on the Detroit-Hamtramck border and a multi-line assembly plant in Orion Township. A key \$30 million grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was recently approved by the Reagan administration to help develop the site for the Cadillac assembly plant. The \$700 million, 3-million-square-foot plant is expected to save 6,000 existing auto industry jobs and generate 5,500 construction jobs. Construction of the Orion Township assembly plant will replace two 55-year-old plants (Fisher Body and Pontiac Motors) in nearby Pontiac. The old facilities will be linked together by a production line, possibly for the manufacturing of engines and transmissions.

Construction of a new \$600-million assembly plant in Vienna Township near Flint is also being considered. In addition, renovation projects are scheduled for plants in Bay City, Flint, Warren and Ypsilanti. These plants will produce transmissions for a family of front-wheel drive cars to be introduced in the 1983-model year. Also, the Saginaw Chevrolet Manufacturing is currently undergoing a \$200 million expansion and retooling project to produce special component parts for new energy-saving vehicles to be introduced in the 1982-model year.

Construction of a new \$60 million diesel parts plant for General Motors is nearing completion in the Coopersville area of Ottawa County. Approximately \$5 million worth of pollution control equipment will be installed at the new facility. No opening date has yet been set.

Construction is also nearing completion on a \$130 million V-6 diesel engine plant in Delta Township near Lansing. The new GM facility is expected to have an additional \$51 million invested in sophisticated machinery. Production is tentatively scheduled to start in late 1981.

Ford Motor
Company

The Ford Motor Company completed its largest plant conversion in history in 1980. Approximately 1.4 million square feet of space was rehabilitated and 700,000 square feet added at the Dearborn engine plant in the Rouge. The \$650 million project was undertaken to produce 1.6-liter, 4-cylinder engines for the company's new front-wheel drive cars. An additional \$60 million was invested in the Wayne assembly plant, which produces the Ford Escort and the Mercury Lynx.

During 1980, the Ford Motor Company lost \$1.5 billion. Despite the largest loss in the company's 77-year history, previously planned commitments will be honored. In fact, Ford's projected worldwide spending in 1981 will total about \$3.3 billion, a one-half billion increase over the 1980 spending levels. Slightly less than two-thirds of the proposed budget will be devoted to North American operations. The largest investment in Michigan will be at the Rouge manufacturing complex in Dearborn, where Ford's Steel Division is investing an estimated \$45 million on new facilities, machinery and equipment.

Although Ford has spending plans for 1981, it also announced last fall that it may mothball its modern foundry in downriver Flat Rock. The Flat Rock plant was opened in 1972 at a cost of about \$200 million. Today, the plant and an older casting facility in Cleveland are running at just 40 percent of capacity. As Ford shifts to smaller cars, the demand is less for the heavy engine block used in the large V-8. The reduced demand prompted Ford to announce that it might close the Flat Rock plant by 1983. Ford has already closed a smaller casting plant in Windsor, Ontario and a specialty foundry in Dearborn that made small components such as valves. Operations are also scheduled to be phased out at the Northville valve plant in late 1981. The Northville plant polished and machined valve castings produced at the Dearborn plant.

Chrysler Corporation

The Chrysler Corporation was successful in securing \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees during 1980. However, Chrysler's introduction of its 1981 K-car models unfortunately coincided with the surge in interest rates from 12 to 19 percent. New car sales that looked promising, tapered off and Chrysler initiated a program to offer new car buyers rebates of up to 7 percent. Despite Chrysler's imaginative efforts, its cash flow problems worsened and the company posted a record \$1.7 billion loss in 1980. An additional \$400 million in federal loan guarantees were approved in February 1981, for an overall total of \$1.2 billion in aid.

When Chrysler closed the Lyons Trim Plant in 1979 and Dodge Main in Hamtramck in January 1980, many hoped that the company would be able to operate efficiently and profitably. However, economics have forced Chrysler to phase out more of its plants. Both the 8-Mile Stamping Plant and the Huber Avenue foundry closed in late 1980. The Lynch Road plant, scheduled to close in July 1980, was granted a reprieve and will not close until April 1981.

The majority of Chrysler's 1981 expenditures will be for rehabilitation of existing structures. In Michigan, a downriver Trenton plant is being retooled at a cost of \$300 million. The firm's new four-cylinder engines are being built there.

American Motors
Corporation

American Motors Corporation lost \$197.5 million in calendar year 1980, the biggest loss in its 26-year history. That compares with net earnings of \$70.6 million a year earlier. In December 1980, AMC stockholders approved a plan to give the French automaker Renault a potential majority control of the company in exchange for \$200 million AMC needed to introduce new products.

Uniroyal

Suffering from many of the same problems as the auto industry, Uniroyal, the nation's third largest rubber company, closed two of its U.S. tire plants in 1980. One was the 74-year-old Jefferson Avenue plant in Detroit. The shutdown idled about 1,700 workers.

Volkswagen of
America

Legislation clearing the way for Volkswagen to take over the old Army missile plant in Sterling Heights was signed in April 1980 by President Carter. It allowed the company to acquire the facility in exchange for constructing two office buildings for the Detroit Arsenal in Warren, at a cost of about \$21 million. Work began in October 1980 to transform the facility into an assembly plant for VW Rabbit production. The plant will provide an initial start-up employment of 1,000 in the fall of 1982 and will provide about 4,000 jobs at full production.

Construction
Activity

Although record high interest rates and rising material costs have delayed many construction plans and cancelled others, some major building projects are currently underway or scheduled to begin shortly in Michigan. One such project is the new \$27 million Crossroads Mall, which opened in July 1980 in Portage in Kalamazoo County. The two-level, 720,000 square-foot mall is expected to provide between 1,200 and 1,500 jobs when all the stores are occupied. J.L. Hudson Corporation and J.C. Penney Company are the current anchor stores with Sears Roebuck and Company expected to join them in the future.

Twin 21-story towers are rising adjacent to the Renaissance Center in Detroit. The towers will contain 569,000 square feet of office space, 45,000 square feet of retail space and inside parking for 550 vehicles. Completion is scheduled for June 1981.

Ground was broken in April 1980 for the New Center I building, an 8-story office and retail center being constructed in Detroit. Trizec Corporation and General Motors are partners in the project. General Motors will be the main tenant of the building. Pedestrian skywalks will link the Fisher Building, General Motors Building, New Center Building, St. Regis Hotel and the New Center I Building. A new parking structure for 1,700 cars on Lothrop Avenue is also part of the plan.

Construction began in the spring of 1980 on a 10-story complex of apartments, offices, parking and shops in downtown Birmingham. The new building, called Birmingham Place, will cost about \$1 million per floor. Its one-half million square feet of space is expected to be ready for occupancy in late 1981.

Construction began in August 1980 on Stoneridge Office Park, a \$30 million split-level office complex on a 20-acre site in Bloomfield Hills. The 324,000 square-foot complex will provide parking for about 1,400 cars and 15,000 feet of retail space to serve the office tenants. The project is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1981.

Lear-Siegler's National Broach and Machine Division broke ground in Macomb Township in late 1980 for a new \$15 million plant. Being built on an 80-acre site, the plant will replace an existing facility in Detroit. The firm manufactures industrial tools and machinery.

The Board of Directors of Champion International Corporation approved plans in late 1980 for construction of a \$480 million hardwood pulp mill near Quinnesec in the Upper Peninsula. Construction is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1981. Champion initially planned a combined pulp and paper plant, but is now undecided on the paper mill project.

Michigan State University and the U.S. Department of Energy signed a \$25.7 million contract for the establishment of a National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory on the MSU campus. The lab is expected to be completed in 1984. It will aid scientists in learning more about the atomic nucleus.

Detroit Tops in
UDAG Grants

Detroit received a \$10 million Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) in late 1980 for development of the Millender Center, an \$83 million office-apartment complex opposite the Renaissance Center. Millender Center will consist of two towers, one a 250-room hotel and the other a 450-unit apartment building, atop a structure containing a 2,000-car garage and 50,000 square feet of retail shopping space, connected by a walkway over Jefferson to Ren Cen. Construction is scheduled to start this spring with completion in 1984.

Detroit was also awarded an \$11 million UDAG grant to help finance a 1,000-room hotel on the riverfront next to the Joe Louis Arena. The hotel would be managed by the Hilton Hotel Corporation. The developers hope to break ground in 1981 and complete the \$92 million hotel by 1982. The new hotel would be the second largest in the city, smaller only than the 1,400-room Detroit Plaza Hotel in Ren Cen.

Since the UDAG grants were created in 1977, Detroit has received 15 installments totaling \$104 million - more than for any other city. In total, Detroit and other Michigan cities have received 39 development grants worth \$122 million, which has stimulated private investment of \$1.3 billion. With 4 percent of the nation's population, Michigan has received 8 percent of the UDAG dollars awarded.

Convention
Activity

The 1980 convention business in the Detroit area surpassed 1979 expectations. The number of conventions hosted totaled 549 for the year with 537,718 delegates attending. Revenue generated by the conventions was totaled at \$153.2 million. Sales bookings made during 1980 for future conventions declined by six percent. Conventions booked during 1980 numbered 582, representing 610,525 delegates and having an expected revenue of \$138 million.

Last summer, the Detroit area hosted the Republican National Convention which lasted from July 14-18, 1980. The 21,000-delegate convention generated \$44 million in revenue. The metro area received another boost in national prestige when it was selected to be the first northern city to host a Super Bowl, which will be played at the Pontiac Silverdome in 1982. It is estimated that the 81,000 football fans attending the game may generate as much as \$60-70 million in revenue.

Developments in the
Government Sector

Governor Milliken ordered six unpaid furlough days in 1981 for about 47,500 of the state's 69,000 civil service workers because of the greatest state budget crisis since the Depression. An estimated \$4 million in salaries and utility costs will be saved for each day off without pay. To further assist in managing the cash flow in the State Treasury, Michigan secured a \$500 million short-term general obligation loan in February at a net interest rate of slightly less than 10.5 percent. The money will be repaid in September from regular tax revenues.

Continued high inflation and unemployment over the next several years will force more budget cutbacks at all levels of government. Michigan and many of its cities, already in financial trouble, will be facing further hardships as a result of federal cutbacks announced by the Reagan administration. For fiscal year 1981, President Reagan proposed a budget cut of \$4.4 billion. For fiscal year 1982, budget cuts would total \$41.4 billion, partially offset by a \$4.3 billion net increase in defense spending.

Budget
Reductions

Huge reductions are recommended in such programs as food stamps (\$1.8 billion), Medicaid (\$1.2 billion), Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (\$3.5 billion), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (\$520 million) and Trade Readjustment Act benefits to workers whose jobs were lost due to foreign imports (\$1.1 billion). President Reagan also proposes saving \$2.6 billion by consolidating 40 health and social service programs into block grants to states and \$1.5 billion by cutting support for 14.5 million children enrolled in federal nutrition programs. Essentially untouched by the proposed federal cutbacks are basic Social Security benefits, Medicare, veterans' pensions, school breakfast and lunch programs for children from families earning less than \$16,000, Head Start and summer job programs for youth.

Tax Cuts

President Reagan also proposed that personal income taxes be reduced by 10 percent a year, beginning July 1, 1981. This would result in a loss to the U.S. Treasury of \$6.4 billion in fiscal year 1981 and \$44.2 billion in fiscal year 1982. Business tax cuts, retroactive to January 1, 1981, are also being designed to stimulate investment. The U.S. Treasury would lose \$4.5 billion in fiscal year 1981 and \$9.7 billion in fiscal year 1982 from these cuts. These lost tax revenues would be eventually offset by stimulating higher economic output, which would generate more taxes being paid back to the government as more people find jobs and as companies earn greater profits.



Population and Labor Force Characteristics

Michigan's population grew by only four percent during the 1970's, while the nation's population increased by almost 11 percent, according to final 1980 census figures. The results placed Michigan's 1980 population at 9,258,344, an increase of more than 375,000 over the past decade. Between 1960 and 1970, the state's population grew by more than one million or 13.4 percent.

In Michigan, the marginal expansion in the population can be attributed to several factors. The continuing decline in the birth rate is one. Another factor reflects the reversal of the past pattern of young families migrating into the state in search of high-paying automotive or blue-collar industrial employment. Now young people are beginning to move to the Sunbelt in search of job opportunities and older persons are retiring to warmer climates in increasing numbers. In fact, Florida has now replaced Michigan as the nation's seventh largest state. Florida jumped from ninth to seventh place when its population soared more than 41 percent over the decade to 9,579,495 in 1980.

Migration to Suburbs Continues

While Michigan as a whole has been experiencing slow growth, its six largest cities have been losing population. Detroit, for instance, has dropped from 1.5 million residents in 1970 to less than 1.2 million in 1980. Although this trend of out-migration from metropolitan areas is showing signs of leveling off as the prices of suburban housing and gasoline rise, it has several implications. Industries in the cities will not be able to rely on growing population to create greater product demand. Also, some metropolitan governments will have to seek new revenue sources as their tax bases decline. The growing suburban and rural areas will face different problems as the influx of people creates demand for more services, such as police and fire protection, road building and maintenance, public transportation and health care. Only one major service, public education, will be less in demand because of the growing number of retirees, childless couples and couples with small families.

Table I
Population Declines in Michigan's Largest Cities
1970-1980

City	Population		1970-80 Change	
	1970	1980	Number	Percent
Detroit	1,514,063	1,192,222	-321,841	-21.3%
Grand Rapids	197,649	181,602	- 16,047	- 8.1
Warren	179,260	161,173	- 18,087	-10.1
Flint	193,317	159,576	- 33,741	-17.5
Lansing	131,403	130,208	- 1,195	- 0.9
Livonia	110,109	104,660	- 5,449	- 4.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Preliminary 1980 Census Counts

Rapid Growth in Northern Lower Peninsula

The counties which grew the fastest in Michigan between 1970 and 1980 are centrally located in the northern Lower Peninsula. Kalkaska County more than doubled in population while Roscommon County increased by 65 percent. Livingston County, with a 70 percent expansion rate, is the only rapidly growing county not in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula. Much of Livingston's attraction is that it offers rural living within commuting distance of three major metropolitan areas: Detroit, Flint and Lansing.

Although the fastest rates of growth occurred in counties in northern lower Michigan, expansion in absolute numbers of people continued to be concentrated in the southeastern corner of the state. Most of this population growth was in the suburban communities surrounding major urban centers. Oakland and Macomb counties, with gains of 105,600 and 69,100, respectively, recorded the largest resident population increases in the state. Livingston County ranked third with 41,300 additional people. Livingston is unique among the counties in that it not only increased rapidly in terms of absolute numbers but also had the second fastest growth rate.

Norwhites
Increase

The nonwhite population in Michigan is expected to grow by 14.1 percent between 1970 and 1982, almost four times faster than the 3.6 percent expansion projected for whites. In 1982, it is anticipated that nonwhites will comprise 12.8 percent of the state's 9.3 million residents, up from 11.7 percent at the beginning of the 1970's. Higher fertility rates among minorities represent a significant factor in their growth rate.

Population
Grows Older

Females are expected to maintain their 51.2 percent share of the state's population in 1982 but major changes will occur in the age distribution of Michigan residents. Children under the age of 15 are forecast to decline by 19.2 percent between 1970 and 1982 due to lower birth rates while the prime-working-age group (20-39 years) grows by 33.8 percent. The latter is a temporary trend stemming from the post World War II baby-boom. Growth in the older population (55+ years), on the other hand, is anticipated to be of a long-term nature. Their 19.7 percent estimated increase in number between 1970 and 1982 mirrors a national trend resulting from longer life expectancy. This growth rate raises serious questions, particularly in the northern regions of the state, of the adequacy of housing, medical care, transportation and other services essential to seniors.

Median Age
Hits 30

The median age of all Americans now stands at 30. Only once before in history has the average age of U.S. citizens topped 30. That was in 1950 following several years of low birth rates associated with the Depression and World War II.



Table II
Population Projections by Age, Race and Sex;
State of Michigan; 1982

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	9,306,437	4,544,647	4,761,790
0-13	2,024,605	1,038,922	985,683
14-15	344,943	175,272	169,671
16-19	724,007	366,501	357,506
20-21	329,739	165,590	164,149
22-44	3,121,870	1,565,917	1,555,953
45-54	965,789	459,653	506,136
55-64	896,226	399,682	486,545
65+	899,258	373,110	536,147

Age Group	White	Black	Other
All Ages	8,117,751	1,142,691	45,995
0-13	1,693,059	319,200	12,346
14-15	300,420	42,821	1,701
16-19	632,733	87,892	3,383
20-21	278,653	49,239	1,846
22-44	2,724,789	380,854	16,227
45-54	861,276	99,824	4,689
55-64	809,053	84,098	3,076
65+	817,767	78,764	2,726

Source:

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration Methodology
Michigan Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division

[illegible]

17

Labor Force
Participation
Rates Change

The labor force is defined as the sum of all employed persons and all unemployed individuals who are actively seeking work. Thus, a person in either of these categories is defined as a participant in the labor force. The rate of labor force participation is the percentage which these individuals represent of the labor-force-age population (16+ years). In Michigan, the labor force participation rate gradually increased from 61 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1980. It is expected to edge down to 63 percent in fiscal year 1982 as continued high unemployment in the state causes discouraged jobseekers to drop out of the labor force.

Michigan's labor force is expected to average 4,366,000 in fiscal year 1982, an increase of 21.6 percent since 1970. This labor force expansion will result not only from growth in the working-age population but also from changing patterns in labor force participation. The basic assumptions concerning future labor force participation are as follows:

- Labor force participation rates of teenagers of both sexes will continue to rise in the 1980's. In Michigan, the teenage participation rate climbed from 56 percent in 1970 to 65 percent in 1979. In 1980, poor economic conditions caused their participation rate to fall sharply to 61 percent. It is expected to remain at approximately the same level throughout fiscal year 1982 before resuming its long-term upward trend.
- The labor force activity of women, particularly those in the central-age group, will continue to increase but at a slower pace. In Michigan, the female participation rate rose from 43 percent in 1970 to 51 percent in 1980.
- For men, labor force participation will continue to edge downward. In Michigan, the male participation rate fell from 80 percent in 1970 to 77 percent in 1980.

● Labor force participation will increase faster for whites than nonwhites. In Michigan, white participation climbed from 61 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1980. Over the same period of time, nonwhite participation has fluctuated with the state's economic cycles. Nonwhite participation was estimated at 64 percent in 1970. Recessionary influences caused it to fall to a low of about 56 percent in the mid-1970's before again climbing to a peak level of 65 percent at the end of the decade. Double-digit unemployment contributed to another nose-dive in the nonwhite participation rate to 61 percent in 1980.





Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Wage and salary employment is an estimate of nonagricultural jobs based on a monthly survey of private employers and governmental units located in Michigan. The wage and salary estimate differs from total employment in that it does not include farm workers, domestics, self-employed persons or unpaid family workers. It should also be noted that total employment is an estimate of working people, by place of residence, whereas wage and salary employment is a count of jobs by place of work. During 1980, wage and salary jobs in the state fell 183,000 or five percent to 3,454,100.

Manufacturing Jobs

Although much of the state's employment is concentrated outside of the manufacturing sector, Michigan still is a major industrial center. Throughout the state, approximately 29 percent of wage and salary employment in 1980 was within the goods-producing sector. While manufacturing employment over the past several years has made up proportionately less of total nonagricultural jobs, it continues to be an integral part of the state's economic base.

Between 1979 and 1980, manufacturing jobs in Michigan declined by 152,900 or 13.2 percent, with two-fifths of the loss occurring in the transportation equipment industry. The auto-related metal industries were also hard hit as they cut their pay rosters by about 48,500 persons over the year. In fact, every industry in the manufacturing sector posted employment losses between 1979 and 1980.

Nonmanufacturing Jobs

Nonmanufacturing is by far the largest employment sector in Michigan. In 1980, this sector provided 1,819,100 jobs, representing almost 53 percent of total wage and salary employment. Most of the jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector are concentrated in services and retail trade. Together, these two industrial groupings represented 67 percent of nonmanufacturing employment in 1980. The service-producing sector is an important component of the state's economy and has been capturing an increasingly larger proportion of jobs each year.

Between 1979 and 1980, nonmanufacturing firms in the state lost 36,800 or 2.0 percent of their jobs. The largest job cutbacks occurred in the construction industry where rising mortgage interest rates and prices of building materials reduced construction employment by 22,400 or 16.1 percent over the year. Another 14,000 jobs were lost in retail trade as inflationary pressures adversely affected consumer spending. Services was the only nonmanufacturing industry to show any significant employment growth over the year as it exceeded its 1979 job level by 18,300 or 2.9 percent.

Government Jobs

During 1980, the public sector provided jobs to 627,800 individuals, representing 18 percent of total wage and salary employment. Two-thirds of the government employment was concentrated at the county and municipal level. Between 1979 and 1980, government employment edged up 6,800 or 1.1 percent. The slow but consistent growth in the government sector over the past several years reflects both the increased demand for public services and the positive impact of federal revenue-sharing funds.



Table III
Wage and Salary Employment;
State of Michigan; 1979 and 1980

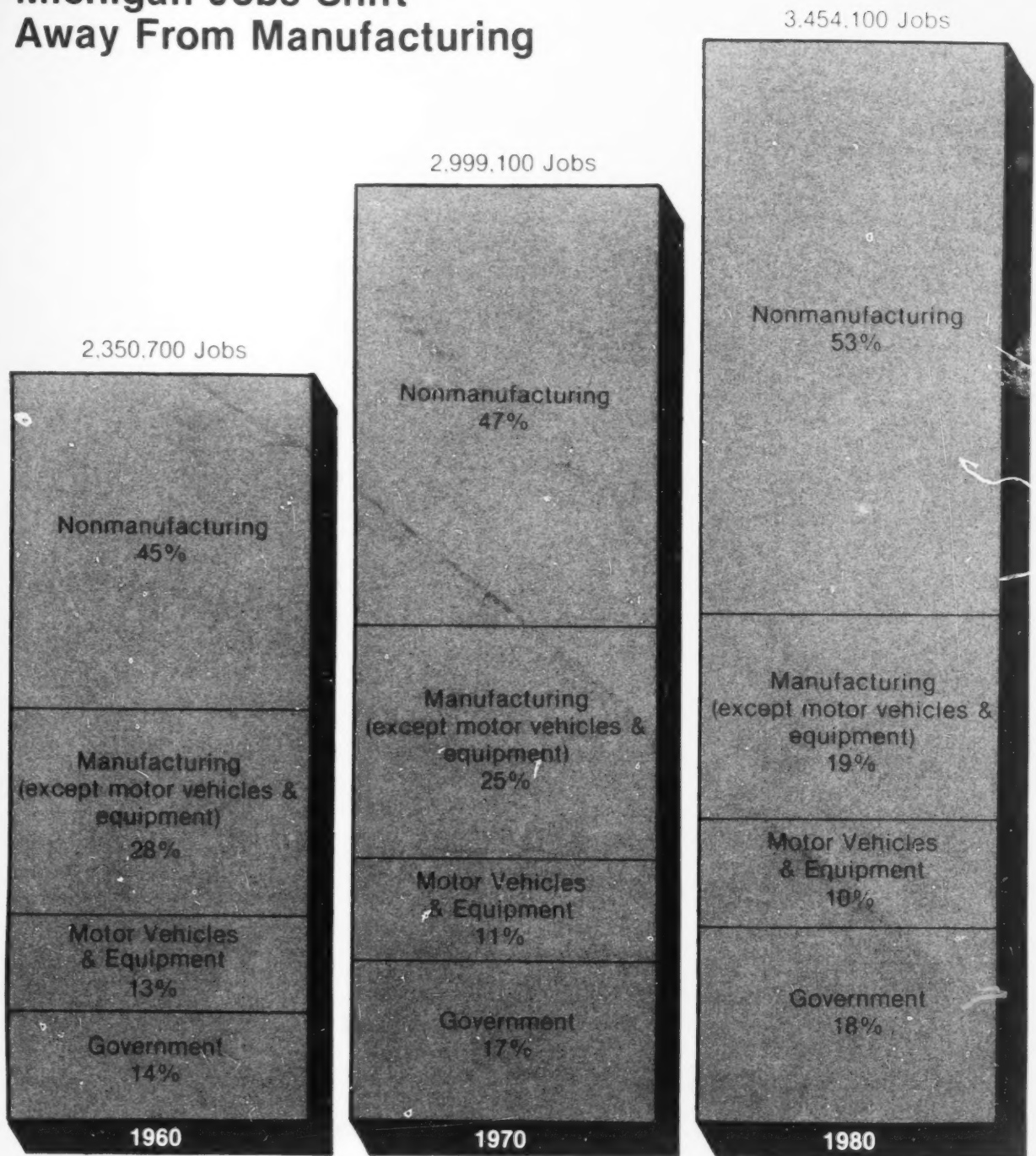
Industry	1979	1980	Change	
			Number	Percent
Wage & Salary Employment	3637.0	3454.1	-182.9	- 5.0%
Manufacturing	1160.1	1007.2	-152.9	-13.2
Durables	935.1	803.8	-131.3	-14.0
Lumber & Wood Products	14.1	11.8	- 2.3	-16.3
Furniture & Fixtures	23.0	21.5	- 1.5	- 6.5
Metals	238.8	190.3	- 48.5	-20.3
Primary Metals	88.0	69.1	- 18.9	-21.5
Fabricated Metals	150.8	121.2	- 29.6	-19.6
Nonelectrical Machinery	167.2	157.3	- 9.9	- 5.9
Electrical Machinery	41.9	37.5	- 4.4	-10.5
Transportation Equipment	405.6	344.1	- 61.5	-15.2
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	392.7	333.5	- 59.2	-15.1
Other Transport. Equip.	12.9	10.6	- 2.3	-17.8
Other Durables	44.5	41.3	- 3.2	- 7.2
Nondurables	225.0	203.4	- 21.6	- 9.6
Food & Kindred Products	52.1	49.5	- 2.6	- 5.0
Textiles & Apparel	25.8	18.4	- 7.4	-28.7
Paper & Allied Products	23.8	20.9	- 2.9	-12.2
Printing & Publishing	34.1	33.3	- 0.8	- 2.3
Chemicals & Petroleum	47.8	46.8	- 1.0	- 2.1
Other Nondurables	41.4	34.5	- 6.9	-16.7
Nonmanufacturing	1855.9	1819.1	- 36.8	- 2.0
Construction	139.5	117.1	- 22.4	-16.1
Trans, Commun, & Utilities	160.6	150.5	- 10.1	- 6.3
Wholesale Trade	170.4	161.0	- 9.4	- 5.5
Retail Trade	590.9	576.8	- 14.1	- 2.4
Finance, Real Estate, & Ins.	154.5	156.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Services	626.8	645.1	+ 18.3	+ 2.9
Mining	13.2	12.5	- 0.7	- 5.3
Government	621.0	627.8	+ 6.8	+ 1.1
Federal	56.7	58.4	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
State	147.7	151.1	+ 3.4	+ 2.3
Local	416.6	418.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.4
Workers Involved in Labor Disputes	5.2	6.0	+ 0.8	+15.4

Note: Data in Thousands; March 1980 Benchmark

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Chart I

Michigan Jobs Shift Away From Manufacturing



Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

Short-Term Outlook

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan is expected to decline nearly one percent in fiscal year 1981. Most of this employment loss will be concentrated in the manufacturing sector. Although jobs in the motor vehicles and equipment industry are expected to increase slightly, other auto-related, supplier industries will lag and continue to exhibit depressed levels of employment. Employment in the nonmanufacturing sector is also anticipated to decline slightly in fiscal year 1981. Significant employment losses will be experienced in construction and transportation, communications and utilities.

In fiscal year 1982, total wage and salary employment in the state is expected to increase approximately 3.1 percent to a level of 3,565,000. Jobs in the manufacturing sector will exhibit the sharpest increase. In fiscal year 1982, employment in this sector is expected to reach a level 1,055,000, an increase of 5.7 percent. Employment growth in the motor vehicles and equipment industry will lead the way with an increase of 6.7 percent.

Growth is also expected in the nonmanufacturing industries with employment increases of nearly 3 percent to a fiscal year 1982 level of 1,877,000. All industries within the sector are expected to exhibit some degree of job expansion. Significant growth is anticipated in construction (8.5%); transportation, communications and utilities (4%); and wholesale trade (3%).

The government sector, an area of tremendous job growth in recent years, is expected to remain fairly stable in both fiscal years 1981 and 1982. This change in employment trends for the public sector will result from reductions in federal funding and budgetary cutbacks in state and local units of government.

Table IV
Wage and Salary Employment Projections;
State of Michigan; Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 and 1982

Wage and Salary Employment	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	Percent Change	
				80-81	81-82
Total	3489.8	3459.0	3565.0	- 0.9%	3.1%
Manufacturing	1012.1	998.0	1055.0	- 1.4	5.7
Transportation Equipment	324.8	328.0	350.0	1.0	6.7
Nonmanufacturing	1844.4	1828.0	1877.0	- 0.9	2.7
Construction	127.1	118.0	128.0	- 7.2	8.5
Trans., Comm., Utilities	155.4	150.0	156.0	- 3.5	4.0
Wholesale Trade	168.1	165.0	170.0	- 1.8	3.0
Retail Trade	584.0	579.0	587.0	- 0.9	1.4
Finance, Real Estate & Ins.	156.1	156.0	160.0	- 0.1	2.6
Services	640.9	647.0	663.0	1.0	2.5
Mining	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
Government	633.2	633.0	633.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Data in Thousands

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division



Long-Range Outlook

In order to develop 1985 employment projections by industry and occupation, it was necessary to make certain assumptions about the key components of Michigan's economy. While the following assumptions were based on extensive analysis, they of necessity involved some arbitrary decisions and tended to be influenced by prevailing economic conditions at the time they were developed.

- (1) By 1985, Michigan's population will grow to 9,703,000 - an increase of 6.5 percent over its 1976 level.
- (2) National car and truck production will approximate 14.5 million units in 1985; Michigan will account for one-third of the total assemblies.
- (3) Real gross national products will increase at an annual rate of 3.4 percent over the 1976-85 period. However, short-term fluctuations in the business cycle may cause growth to vary from this average at any given time.
- (4) Government employment growth is expected to be considerably reduced from the historical pattern. This assumption particularly reflects demographic changes affecting the education sectors of state and local government.
- (5) Finally, it is assumed that no catastrophe or major economic event, such as a war, oil embargo or environmental change, will occur to significantly alter the basic industrial structure of the economy. It is further assumed that current occupational trends will not be radically altered by unforeseen changes in technology, prices or wage rates.

It is anticipated that Michigan's wage and salary employment will increase 23.6 percent between 1976 and 1985 to reach a level of 4,086,100. This growth pattern is consistent with the historical job trends in the state and with most employment forecasts for the nation. Of course, some states, particularly in the South and West, will continue to expand more rapidly than Michigan. At the same time, however, other states will be growing more slowly. While these relatively long-term projections indicate some of the basic trends in Michigan's employment structure, they are also affected by the job situation in the base year (1976) of the projection period when the state's economy still showed the effects of the 1974-75 recession.

Manufacturing Employment

In evaluating Michigan's employment outlook, it is important to assess the prospects for the state's manufacturing industries. The manufacturing sector will provide jobs to about 30 percent of all wage and salary earners in 1985. In addition, the jobs and income generated by manufacturing firms will have a substantial secondary impact on growth in the nonmanufacturing sector. Heavy industry, particularly auto production, will however remain one of the most influential determinants of the state's economic situation.

By 1985, it is projected that jobs in the motor vehicle industry will climb to 439,200 or 19.5 percent above their 1976 levels. This rate of growth, however, is less than the 23.6 percent expansion forecast for total wage and salary employment. The metal industries in Michigan, which have many auto-related jobs, are projected to grow only 13.9 percent between 1976 and 1985.

While employment growth in the durable goods industries is anticipated to be somewhat slower than the overall average, jobs in the nondurable goods industries are expected to expand at only half the rate of total employment. However, growth rates within the nondurable goods industries will vary considerably. Jobs in printing and publishing will rise by about one-quarter in response to the increasing amount of paperwork being handled by all business organizations. Employment in the capital-intensive chemicals and petroleum industry is expected to edge up by only 5.5 percent between 1976 and 1985. Workers in food and kindred products are anticipated to actually decline in number by 1985 as the industry becomes increasingly more mechanized.

Nonmanufacturing
Employment

Jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector are expected to grow by 29.3 percent over the nine-year period beginning in 1976 to reach a level of 2,133,400 by 1985. With the exceptions of (1) mining and (2) transportation, communications and utilities, all nonmanufacturing industries are anticipated to undergo significant growth over the period. The nominal job gains forecast for mining reflect the leveling off of oil, gas and iron mining job growth and the uncertain outlook for copper mining. The transportation, communications and utilities projection is based on expected further cutbacks in railroad employment and low-to-moderate growth in other industries in this group.

The construction industry is expected to exhibit the fastest growth rate in the nonmanufacturing sector between 1976 and 1985. To some extent, this reflects the recession-caused low employment level in 1976. The nearly 41 percent expansion forecast in building trades over the nine-year period will result from rising demand for new commercial and residential structures as business activity and the population increases. Many job openings will also be generated to maintain and repair existing buildings.

Service industries in the state are projected to grow at a slightly slower pace than construction but will provide nearly five times as many new jobs between 1976 and 1985. Miscellaneous business services are expected to be the fastest growing (+59.6%) with the greatest demand being in the areas of computer programming and temporary help. Medical and other health services are not anticipated to grow quite as fast as miscellaneous business services but will provide a greater number of new jobs (115,000) over the nine-year period. Over 70 percent of this job expansion will occur in hospitals and convalescent homes. The rapid growth in medical and other health services can be attributed to an increasing share of rising personal income being devoted to health care, the growing proportion of older persons in the population, and more widespread hospitalization and medical insurance coverage.

Government
Employment

While pay rosters of state and local governmental units are expected to continue to increase, growth will be much below previous levels. Recent trends indicate that by 1985 jobs in state government will grow by almost 37 percent to a level of 185,000. Employment in local government will increase by approximately 16 percent between 1976 and 1985 to total 468,000. Most of these gains will be in public service agencies rather than in educational institutions. Slow growth of 4.5 percent is projected for federal payrolls, which are estimated to total 58,000 in the mid-1980's.

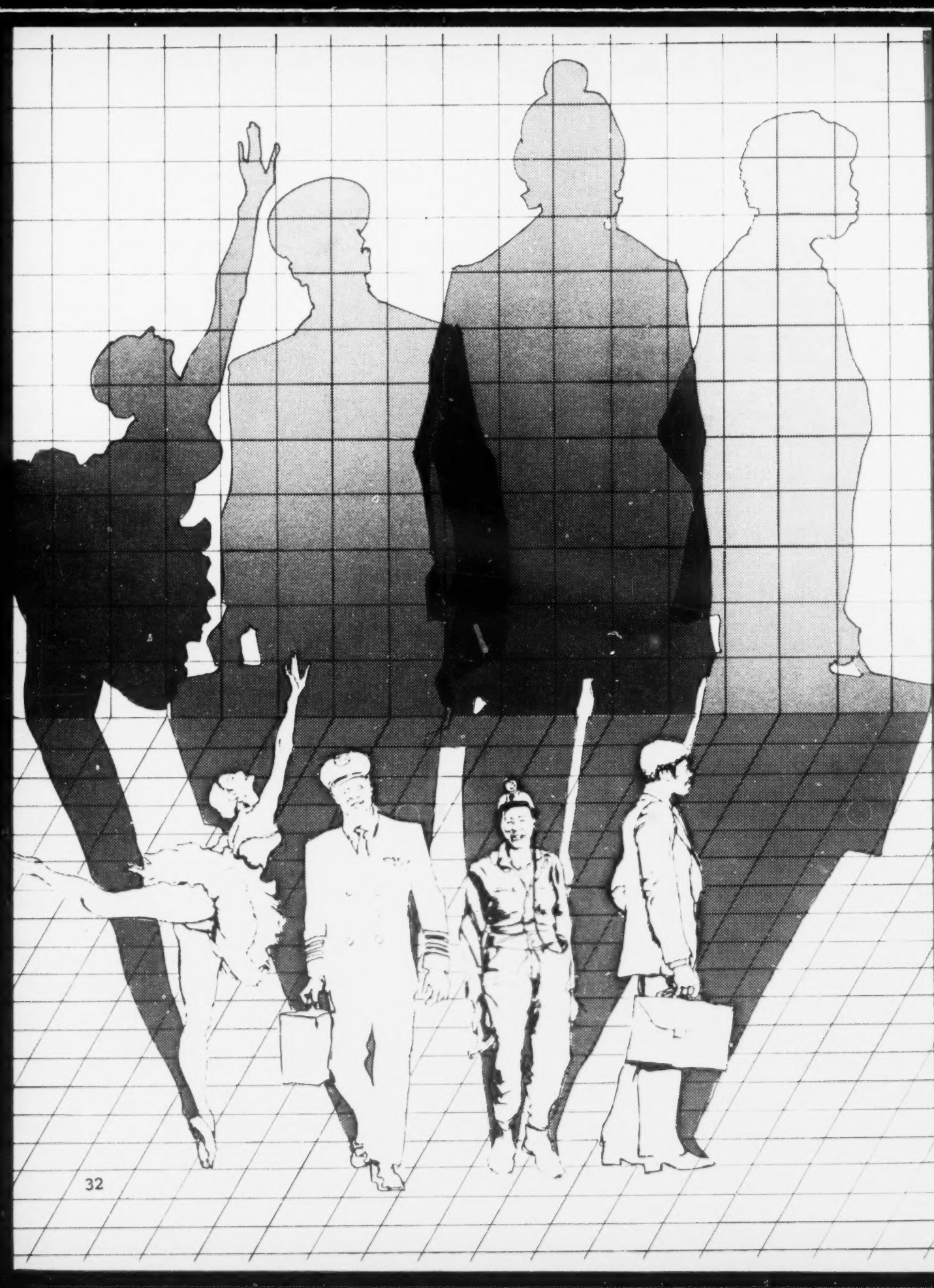


Table V
Industry Employment Projections;
State of Michigan; 1976 to 1985

	Wage and Salary Employment		1976-1985 Change	
	1976	1985	Number	Percent
Total, All Industries	3305.4	4086.1	780.7	23.6%
Manufacturing	1060.8	1241.7	180.9	17.1
Durable Goods	843.7	998.7	155.0	18.4
Lumber & Wood	12.9	15.0	2.1	16.3
Furniture & Fixtures	20.6	23.5	2.9	14.1
Metals	223.0	254.0	31.0	13.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	137.4	165.0	27.6	20.1
Electrical Machinery	39.8	51.0	11.2	28.1
Transportation Equip.	367.6	439.2	71.6	19.5
Other Durables	42.4	51.0	8.6	20.3
Nondurable Goods	217.1	243.0	25.9	11.9
Food & Kindred	50.9	49.0	1.9	3.7
Textiles & Apparel	25.9	31.8	5.9	22.8
Paper & Allied	24.1	26.5	2.4	10.0
Printing & Publishing	35.0	43.7	8.7	24.9
Chemicals & Petro.	47.4	50.0	2.6	5.5
Other Nondurables	33.7	42.0	8.3	24.6
Nonmanufacturing	1650.1	2133.4	483.3	29.3
Construction	110.9	156.0	45.1	40.7
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	145.2	164.0	18.8	12.9
Wholesale Trade	147.5	176.0	28.5	19.3
Retail Trade	551.3	670.4	119.1	21.6
Finance, Real Estate & Ins.	137.2	176.0	38.8	28.3
Services	545.0	776.6	231.6	42.5
Mining	13.5	14.4	0.9	6.7
Government	594.5	711.0	116.5	19.6
Federal	55.5	58.0	2.5	4.5
State	135.1	185.0	49.9	36.9
Local	403.9	468.0	64.1	15.9

Note: Data in Thousands

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division



Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

The growing importance of employment and training programs has resulted in a rising demand for detailed occupational trends. Current developments in occupational supply and demand are available from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), which provides data on Job Service applicants and openings. Although this information does not represent the total universe of jobseekers or job openings, it nevertheless serves as an indicator of trends in the labor market.

The ratio between applicants and openings can be used as a barometer in measuring the demand for specific types of work. An exceptionally low ratio for an occupation indicates that there may be some difficulty in finding qualified workers. Occupations with low ratios may be hard to fill not only because of a lack of qualified applicants but also because they are low-paying, have commission-based salaries, or have undesirable working conditions or hours.

Some occupations with favorable supply/demand relationships include: accountants, chemists, engineers, systems analysts, typists, diesel mechanics, material handlers, nurses and LPN's. These job classifications are currently in high demand. However, for training purposes it is imperative that the long-range occupational outlooks also be examined.

Based on both the current labor supply and demand situation and the long-range job outlook, approximately 50 occupations were selected as being favorable career choices. These occupations are listed in the first appendix of this report. For each, the following items are given: the estimated 1976 employment, the average number of openings each year between 1976 and 1985, and a summary of job prospects through the mid-1980's.

Short-Term Outlook

In fiscal year 1981, the currently poor economic climate is expected to prevail and result in continued depressed job market activity. The sharpest loss will occur in blue-collar employment where craft workers, operatives and nonfarm laborers are expected to decline by 1.8 percent. This job reduction will primarily result from cutbacks in the cyclically sensitive manufacturing and construction industries. Declines in the real purchasing power of consumers in fiscal year 1981 will have the greatest effect on sales of homes, automobiles and other durables.

White-collar employment is also expected to show some decline, however, not as large as blue-collar employment. Declines in auto-related occupations, such as engineers, science technicians and computer specialists will offset the expected job gains in health-related fields. Service workers comprise the only occupational category for which the demand is anticipated to remain stable in fiscal year 1981.

In fiscal year 1982, total employment in Michigan is expected to increase due to moderate improvement in the economy. Generally, in a recovery period, those industries hardest hit during an economic downturn will experience more noticeable improvement. In fiscal year 1982, total employment is expected to increase by 3 percent. The sharpest increase will occur in blue-collar employment where craft workers, operatives and nonfarm laborers are expected to increase 4.6 percent.

White-collar employment is also expected to show some growth (2.4%), however, not as large as blue-collar employment. The clerical category is anticipated to grow the fastest, contributing nearly 17,000 new jobs. Expansion in professional and technical employment will be at a slower pace. Although moderate gains are expected for medical and health technicians, the major growth will be concentrated among those auto-related occupations, such as engineers, science technicians and computer specialists, which experienced major losses during the recession.

Table VI
Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections
State of Michigan; Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 and 1982

Occupation	1980	Fiscal Year 1981	1982	Percent Change 80-81	Change 81-82
Total, All Occupations	3815.0	3777.1	3891.2	-1.0%	3.0%
White-Collar	1837.7	1824.8	1868.1	-0.7	2.4
Professional, Technical, Kindred	583.2	581.6	593.8	-0.3	2.1
Engineers, Technical	52.2	51.6	54.1	-1.1	4.8
Engineers, Sci.Tech.	43.5	43.1	44.9	-0.9	4.2
Medical Wkrs., exc. Tech.	75.8	76.2	77.7	0.5	2.0
Health Technol. & Tech.	19.7	19.8	20.2	0.5	2.0
Teachers	169.6	169.2	169.7	-0.2	0.3
Computer Specialists	13.1	13.0	13.5	-0.8	3.8
All Other	209.3	208.7	213.7	-0.3	2.4
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	355.1	350.8	360.3	-1.2	2.7
Buyers, Sales, Loan Mgrs.	58.5	57.9	59.6	-1.0	2.9
Admin., Pub. Inspectors	39.6	39.6	39.8	0.0	0.5
All Other	257.0	253.3	261.0	-1.4	3.0
Sales Workers	233.3	231.0	235.9	-1.0	2.1
Clerical Workers	666.1	661.4	678.1	0.0	2.5
Stenos, Typists, Secretaries	193.4	192.4	197.2	-0.5	2.5
Office Machine Operators	30.6	30.4	31.4	-0.7	3.3
All Other	442.1	438.6	449.5	-3.5	2.5
Blue-Collar	1348.4	1323.9	1385.0	-1.8	4.6
Crafts & Kindred Workers	529.8	518.2	542.5	-2.2	4.7
Construction Crafts	129.7	124.6	131.6	-3.9	5.6
Metalworking Crafts	94.2	92.6	97.9	-1.7	5.7
Mech., Repairers, Installers	142.2	140.6	145.6	-1.1	3.6
Printing Trade Crafts	13.3	13.0	13.6	-2.3	4.6
Trans., Pub. Util. Crafts	19.9	19.3	20.0	-3.0	3.6
All Other	130.5	128.1	133.8	-1.8	4.4
Nontransport Operatives	506.3	499.2	524.9	-1.4	5.1
Semi-skilled Metalworking	113.2	111.5	117.9	-1.5	5.7
Semi-skilled Textile	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Semi-skilled Packing, Inspecting	68.3	67.4	71.0	-1.3	5.3
All Other	323.9	319.5	335.1	-1.4	4.9
Transport Operatives	139.6	136.8	142.0	-2.0	3.8
Nonfarm Laborers	172.7	169.7	175.6	-1.7	4.0
Service Workers	556.3	555.9	565.7	-0.1	1.8
Food Service Workers	188.5	187.3	190.0	-0.6	1.4
Health Service Workers	99.8	100.4	102.5	0.6	2.1
Protective Service Workers	56.9	56.9	57.6	0.0	1.2
All Other	211.1	211.3	215.6	0.1	2.0
Farmers & Farm Workers	72.6	72.5	72.5	-0.1	0.0

Notes: Data in Thousands. Totals may not equal summations because of rounding.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division

Michigan Occupational
Projections to 1985

Total employment in Michigan is expected to increase by over 20 percent between 1976 and 1985 to a level of 4,301,900. Nearly 733,000 new jobs will be created in the state during this time period and another 1,037,000 openings are expected to result as people leave the labor force because of family duties, retirement, illness or death. In terms of the broadest occupational groupings, service employment is expected to grow most rapidly (27.5%), increasing at well above the average rate (20.5%). The number of white-collar workers, the largest major occupational category, is projected to rise by 21.3 percent while blue-collar workers will expand by 18.5 percent. Farm employment is expected to decline by 8.0 percent over the nine-year period.

Focusing on the more detailed occupational categories, the clerical and service classifications are expected to register the most rapid growth. The growth trend for managerial workers is slightly above average. The outlook for operatives and crafts workers is for slightly below average expansion. The growth path projected for professional and technical workers is substantially lower than the average. Employment of nonfarm laborers is anticipated to increase slowly. The number of farm workers is expected to decrease somewhat.

Above-Average
Growth Among
White-Collar Workers

The number of white-collar workers has been steadily increasing in Michigan. By 1985, they are anticipated to account for 47.5 percent of the state's total employment, slightly higher than 47.1 percent in 1976 and considerably above 44.8 percent in 1970. Overall, jobs in the professional and technical group, which includes such highly trained personnel as engineers, lawyers, physicians and scientists, are projected to grow at a considerably slower pace than total employment. The fastest job expansion in this group will occur in the medical profession and related occupations such as dental hygienists, radiologic technologists and clinical lab technicians.

Health Occupations
Expand Rapidly

Although professional and technical workers as a group are expected to increase more than 17 percent between 1976 and 1985, considerable differences in growth rates will develop among individual fields. Noteworthy is the difference between two of the largest occupations in this category, registered nurses and teachers. Employment of RN's in 1985 is projected to be about 32 percent higher than in 1976 as the number of older people who require more medical attention increases. Low birth rates will severely curtail the demand for teachers whose numbers are expected to decline 2.2 percent over the nine-year period. Even within the teaching profession, growth rates will vary. The demand for preschool and kindergarten teachers will increase substantially as more families have both spouses working while the need for secondary school teachers will actually decline as enrollments drop.

Above-Average Growth
In Management

Managers and administrators are projected to record a gain of 21.2 percent between 1976 and 1985, slightly more than the increase anticipated for all occupations. Financial and bank managers, health administrators, office managers and building superintendents are expected to be the fastest growing occupations in this group. Reflecting the overall pattern of employment growth, the need for managers will be greatest in selected nonmanufacturing and government jobs. The number of self-employed managers will be adversely affected by the declining competitiveness of small firms.

Below-Average Growth
In Sales

Jobs in sales are estimated to rise from 211,800 in 1976 to 246,800 in 1985 but the rate of increase (16.5%) will be slower than that anticipated for total employment. Much of the growth in sales personnel is expected to stem from expansion of the retail trade industry which employs the majority of these workers. The need for full-time, part-time and temporary sales workers is projected to increase with population growth, expansion of suburban shopping malls and longer store hours. However, the utilization of such merchandising techniques as self-service, automated checkout counters and vending machines, plus improved sales-recording technology, will tend to maintain the slow rise in demand for general sales workers. The employment prospects for persons in smaller, more specialized sales fields such as advertising or real estate are better due to rising advertising expenditures and the growing demand for housing and other properties.

Rapid Growth Among
Clerical Workers

With 612,300 workers in 1976, the clerical group is the largest of all occupational categories. Clerical employment, expected to increase by almost 29 percent by 1985, will be greatly affected by developments in communication devices, computers and word processors. Only those clerical workers, such as secretaries and receptionists, whose jobs involve a high degree of personal contact, will not be significantly affected. The rapid growth anticipated for these workers will result partly from their high concentration in fast-expanding industries such as medical and health-related services, and miscellaneous business services. Job growth will also occur as business expansion creates the need for more and better recordkeeping. Three of the fastest growing clerical occupations between 1976 and 1985 are expected to be legal secretaries, medical secretaries and teacher aides.

Slower Growth Among
Blue-Collar Workers

The blue-collar share of total employment is expected to continue declining, but at a slower pace. By the mid-1980's, blue-collar workers will represent just slightly more than 36 percent of all employed persons, down from 36.8 percent in 1976 and 39.9 percent in 1970. As a group, they are anticipated to grow by 18.5 percent between 1976 and 1985, two percentage points less than the average for all occupations. This slower growth will result largely from the use of laborsaving equipment in the goods-producing industries. Demand for these workers will also be curtailed by the relatively slow expansion anticipated for manufacturing firms, where the majority of blue-collar workers are concentrated.

Jobs in the highly skilled craft worker group are estimated to be the second fastest growing component (+18.5%) of blue-collar employment with construction craft workers and mechanics accounting for over 64 percent of the gain between 1976 and 1985. The number of workers in construction trades will climb primarily as a result of population growth and the relatively low levels of dwellings built in the mid-1970's creating strong pressure for new housing. The construction industry should also be stimulated as more commercial and industrial structures are required and as alteration and maintenance needs for existing structures climb. As our society becomes increasingly more mechanized, additional mechanics will be needed to repair industrial and consumer machinery with the most rapid employment gains expected for workers who can repair air conditioning and heating equipment, data processing machines, office machines, radios and televisions.

Nontransport operative occupations account for more workers than any other blue-collar group and also are expected to record the fastest growth rate (20.5%) over the nine-year period. Assemblers are anticipated to increase substantially due to the growing demand for consumer products and industrial machinery. Manufacturing inspecting jobs will be another significant growth area in nontransport operatives as they are expected to expand in response to increased consumer safety demands. Most assembling and inspecting jobs are in durable goods, however, and employment opportunities in those industries can vary greatly depending on economic conditions.

Two other relatively small nontransport operative occupations are projected to grow even faster. Insulation workers will increase in number by almost 73 percent due to greater emphasis on fuel conservation while drywall installers will grow by 58 percent as the use of plaster declines. Areas of slow growth in nontransport operatives will primarily be in the semi-skilled metal-working and textile occupations where sophisticated technological advances will result in greater output per worker.

Transport operative occupations, the smallest blue-collar group, are expected to grow slower than average (14.5%). Truck drivers, fork lift operators and delivery route workers comprise over 85 percent of the transport operatives and will expand due to growth in the amount of freight to be distributed. Railroad brake and switch operators will show very little growth as the result of laborsaving innovations in rail freight hauling. The number of parking lot attendants are projected to decline between 1976 and 1985 as the trend to self-parking systems continues.

Fast Growth Among Service Workers

Service workers (excluding private household) are projected to increase 30.9 percent to a level of 617,200 by 1985. This is a faster growth rate than estimated for any other occupational group. Employment gains in this heterogeneous category which includes such diverse jobs as cook, cosmetologist, janitor and police officer, will stem mainly from expanding population, business activity and personal income. The most important sources of growth will be among health, protective and food service workers.

In contrast to the rapid employment advances anticipated for other service workers, the number of private household workers is projected to decline 30.8 percent to a level of 19,300 by 1985. This drop is predicted despite growing demand resulting from rising personal income and more women working outside of the home. Fewer persons are expected to seek household jobs because of the low earnings and social status associated with these positions. The nearly 31 percent decline in employment forecast for private child care workers by 1985 reflects these wage and status problems in addition to the increasing availability and utilization of day care centers.

Decline Among
Farm Workers

Despite growth in the demand for agriculture products, both home and for export, farm employment is expected to decline between 1976 and 1985. In 1976, farm employment in Michigan averaged 72,300. By 1985, employment in this sector is expected to decline by 8.0 percent to 66,500. The reduction in farm workers, both owners and hired personnel, will result from productivity gains which will outweigh increases in demand for farm goods. Improved machinery, fertilizers, seeds and harvesting techniques will lead to greater output with fewer workers.

Annual Average
Job Openings

While employment expansion is a major factor in the occupational outlook, an equally important measure of job opportunities is the actual number of job openings likely to occur in a particular occupation. Openings are produced from two sources: (1) growth, and (2) replacements for persons leaving the labor force. Generally, the more rapidly growing the occupation, the greater the proportion of growth openings of the total. The major determinants of replacement are the number of people employed in the occupation and their age and sex distribution. Of the sum total of openings in all occupations, approximately 59 percent are expected to arise from replacement demand.

Ranking the major employment categories in terms of job opportunities, the clerical and service groups are projected to generate by far the largest number of openings. Each year approximately 41,600 new jobs are anticipated in the clerical groups and 37,100 in services. The operatives category should provide the next greatest amount of openings at 29,500. Crafts and the professional and technical group follow averaging 23,500 and 24,100, respectively. Jobs for private household workers and farm workers will be on the low end of the scale with each of these occupational categories responsible for less than 850 openings per year.

Table VII
Occupational Employment Projections;
State of Michigan; 1976 to 1985

	Total Employment		Percent Change
	1976	1985	1976-1985
Total, All Occupations	3568.9	4301.9	20.5%
White-Collar	1684.0	2042.6	21.3
Professional & Technical	534.7	614.4	14.9
Managerial & Administrative	325.2	394.3	21.2
Sales	211.8	246.8	16.5
Clerical	612.3	787.1	28.5
Blue-Collar	1313.5	1556.5	18.5
Crafts	507.2	604.2	19.1
Nontransport Operatives	512.6	617.7	20.5
Transport Operatives	131.7	150.7	14.5
Nonfarm Labor	162.0	183.9	13.5
Service	499.3	636.5	27.5
Private Household	27.8	19.3	-30.8
All Other Service	471.5	617.2	30.9
Farm	72.3	66.5	- 8.0

Annual Average Openings			
	Total	Growth Openings	Replacement Needs
Total, All Occupations	196.8	115.3	81.5
White-Collar	97.5	57.6	39.9
Professional & Technical	24.1	15.2	8.9
Managerial & Administrative	19.5	11.8	7.7
Sales	12.3	8.4	3.9
Clerical	41.6	22.2	19.4
Blue-Collar	59.1	32.1	27.0
Crafts	23.5	12.7	10.8
Nontransport Operatives	24.5	12.8	11.7
Transport Operatives	5.0	2.9	2.1
Nonfarm Labor	6.1	3.7	2.4
Service	37.1	21.9	15.2
Private Household	0.5	1.5	- 1.0
All Other Service	36.6	20.4	16.2
Farm	3.1	3.7	- 0.6

Notes: Data in Thousands. Totals may not equal summations because of rounding.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table VIII
Fastest Growing Occupations
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

Occupations	1976 Employment	1985 Employment	Growth Rate
Dental Hygienists	1,500	3,250	116.7%
Medical Secretaries	3,350	6,300	89.6
Other Clerical Workers	51,500	96,350	87.1
Data Processing Machine Repairers	1,750	3,200	82.9
Tool Programmers, Numerical Control	200	400	75.0
Boilermakers	1,000	1,800	75.0
Asbestos and Insulation Workers	1,100	1,900	72.7
Child Care Workers, except Private	11,200	19,150	71.0
Flight Attendants	150	250	66.7
Cement and Concrete Finishers	1,900	3,100	63.2
Farm Managers	650	1,050	61.5
Air Conditioning, Heating & Refrig.	6,100	9,850	61.5
Dry Wall Installers and Lathers	2,150	3,400	58.1
Legal Secretaries	4,950	7,800	57.6
Structural Metal Workers	2,500	3,900	56.0
Health Aides, except Nursing	13,900	21,650	55.8
Teacher Aides, exc. School Monitors	10,550	16,350	55.0
Practical Nurses	23,950	36,050	50.5
Mining Engineers	100	150	50.0
Sociologists	100	150	50.0
Other Social Scientists	100	200	50.0
Roofers and Slaters	2,800	4,200	50.0
Dental Assistants	6,500	9,750	49.2
Bank and Financial Managers	15,800	23,400	48.1
Opticians, & Lens Grinders & Polishers	1,150	1,650	47.8
Garbage Collectors	4,100	6,050	47.6
Billing Clerks	6,050	8,900	47.1
Glaziers	1,600	2,350	46.9
Health Administrators	5,300	7,750	46.2
Dental Laboratory Technicians	1,300	1,900	46.2
Checkers, Examiners & Related, Mfg.	44,650	65,150	45.8
Bulldozer Operators	4,050	5,850	45.7
Office Managers, Other	11,950	17,350	45.2
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	41,750	60,400	44.7
Therapists	6,400	9,250	44.5
Managers & Superintendents, Building	2,950	4,250	44.1
Paperhangers	350	500	42.9
Police and Detectives	22,200	31,550	42.1
Radiologic Technol. & Technicians	3,350	4,750	41.8
School Monitors	4,200	5,950	41.7
Physicians, Medical & Osteopathic	13,100	18,500	41.6
Office Machine Repairers	2,300	3,250	41.3

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table VIII Concluded
Fastest Growing Occupations
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

Occupations	1976 Employment	1985 Employment	Growth Rate
Precision Machine Operatives, Other	5,450	7,700	40.4%
Other Technicians, except Health	1,400	1,950	39.3
Photographic Process Workers	2,700	3,750	38.9
Guards	22,250	30,750	38.2
Airplane Pilots	1,050	1,450	38.1
Radio and Television Repairers	3,550	4,900	38.0
Waiters' Assistants	10,650	14,700	38.0
Buyers, Wholesale and Retail	5,450	7,500	37.6
Food Counter and Fountain Workers	14,150	19,450	37.5
Clinical Lab. Technol. & Technicians	7,000	9,550	37.1
Excavating & Grading Machine Operators	9,100	12,400	36.8
Architects	2,050	2,750	36.6
Aircraft Mechanics and Repairers	1,100	1,500	36.4
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	17,700	24,100	36.2
Cooks, except Private Household	42,850	57,850	35.0
Proofreaders	1,000	1,350	35.0
Sales Managers except Retail Trade	10,250	13,800	34.1
Assemblers	95,100	126,900	33.4
Actuaries	150	250	33.3
Health Record Technol. & Technicians	600	800	33.3
Therapy Assistants	150	150	33.3
Radio Operators	1,050	1,400	33.3
Radio and TV Announcers	900	1,200	33.3
Floor Layers, except Tile Setters	450	550	33.3
Blasters	150	200	33.3
Clerical Assistants, Social Welfare	2,750	3,650	32.7
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Operatives, Other	7,050	9,350	32.6
Other Secretaries, incl. Stenographers	126,100	166,950	32.4
Cashiers	51,150	67,700	32.4
Preschool and Kindergarten Teachers	9,000	11,900	32.2
Social Workers	17,150	22,650	32.1
Painters, Manufactured Articles	10,450	13,800	32.1
Advertising Agents and Sales Workers	3,600	4,750	31.9
Tile Setters	1,100	1,450	31.8
Registered Nurses	31,500	41,450	31.7
Real Estate Agents and Brokers	14,100	18,400	30.9
Bank Tellers	16,400	21,450	30.8
Bookkeeping & Billing Machine Operators	1,950	2,550	30.8
Other Food Service Workers, exc. Private	18,500	24,050	30.3
Editors and Reporters	4,800	6,250	30.2
Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Other	7,800	10,200	30.1
Receptionists	22,750	29,600	30.1

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table IX
Occupations with Greatest Number of Annual Openings
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

Occupations	Annual Average Openings		
	Total	Growth	Replacement
Other Managers, Officials & Proprietors	10,530	7,080	3,450
Sales Clerks and Sales Workers, NEC	9,650	6,730	2,920
Other Secretaries, incl. Stenographers	9,630	5,090	4,540
Other Clerical Workers	7,290	2,310	4,980
Assemblers	5,570	2,040	3,530
Janitors and Sextons	4,350	3,630	720
Cashiers	3,770	1,930	1,840
Waiters	3,760	2,110	1,650
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	3,760	1,690	2,070
Bookkeepers	3,710	2,610	1,100
Checkers, Examiners and Related Mfg.	3,620	1,350	2,270
Cooks, exc. Private Household	3,430	1,770	1,660
Other Machine Operatives	2,630	1,520	1,110
Building Interior Cleaners, Other	2,550	1,690	860
Guards	2,550	1,610	940
Farmers (Owners and Tenants)	2,550	2,650	- 100
Elementary and Secondary Teachers	2,480	3,380	- 900
Typists	2,420	1,540	880
Registered Nurses	2,370	1,260	1,110
Practical Nurses	2,320	980	1,340
Truck Drivers	2,080	1,140	940
Carpenters	1,970	990	980
Receptionists	1,730	970	760
Accountants	1,720	1,060	660
Heavy Equip. Mechanics, incl. Diesel	1,720	1,030	690
Welders and Flame-Cutters	1,720	840	880
Automobile Mechanics	1,600	940	660
Child Care Workers, exc. Private	1,590	710	880
Other Operatives	1,570	1,050	520
Tool and Die Makers	1,450	840	610
Health Aides, exc. Nursing	1,450	590	860
Other Food Service Workers, exc. Private	1,410	790	620
Police and Detectives	1,410	370	1,040
Real Estate Agents and Brokers	1,400	920	480
Delivery and Route Workers	1,340	700	640
Bank and Financial Managers	1,330	490	840
Electricians	1,290	590	700
Packers & Wrappers, exc. Meat & Produce	1,210	620	590
Lawyers and Judges	1,200	800	400
Social Workers	1,200	590	610
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	1,200	490	710
Food Counter and Fountain Workers	1,130	540	590

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table IX Concluded
Occupations with Greatest Number of Annual Openings
State of Michigan; 1976-1985

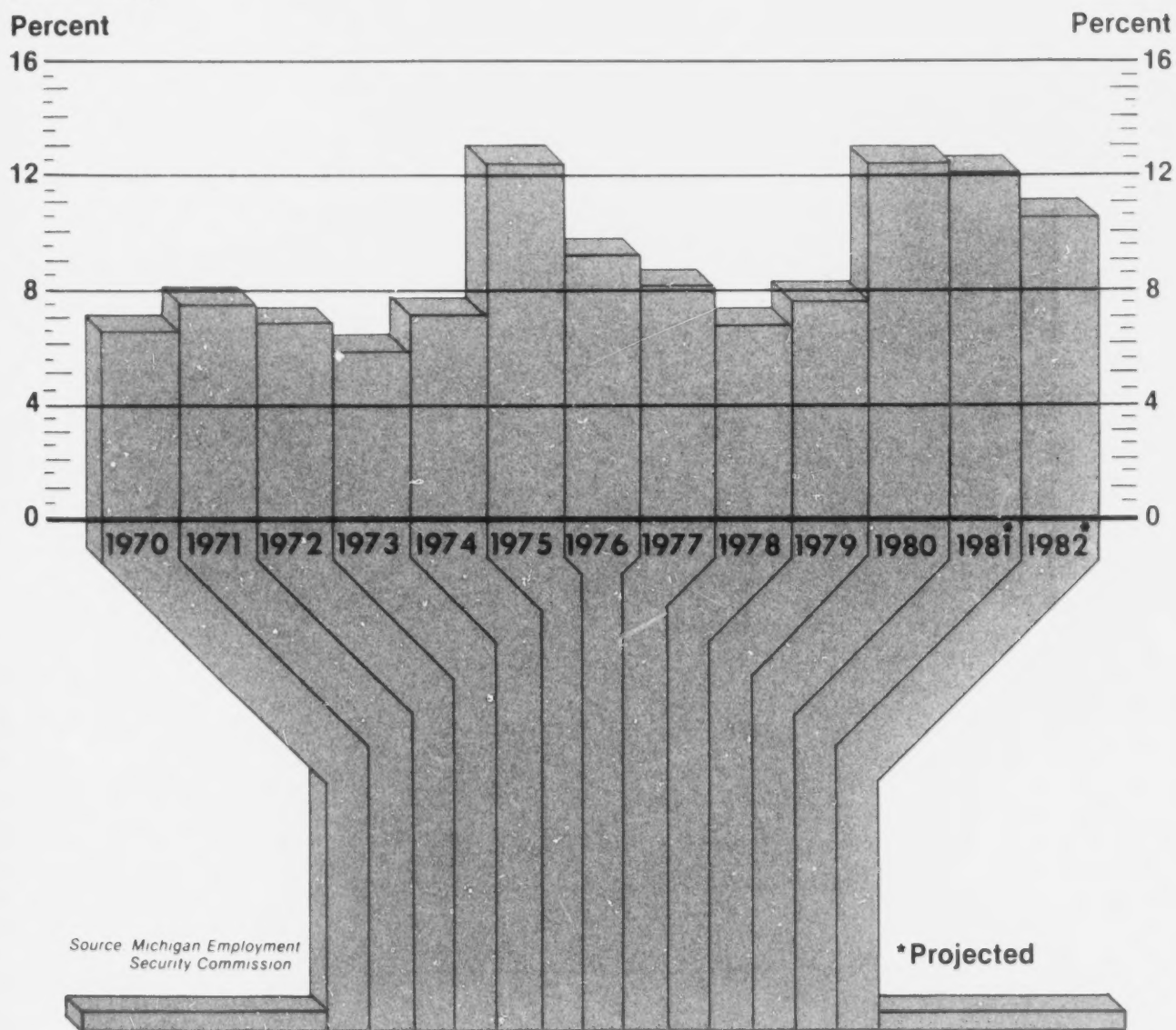
Occupations	Annual Average Openings		
	Total	Growth	Replacement
Stock Handlers	1,130	590	540
Bank Tellers	1,120	560	560
Gardeners & Groundskeepers, exc. Farm	1,120	760	360
Punch and Stamping Press Operatives	1,100	600	500
Fork Lift and Tow Motor Operatives	1,090	380	710
Freight and Material Handlers	1,090	560	530
Office Managers, Other	1,040	440	600
Restaurant, Cafe and Bar Managers	1,020	660	360
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists	1,020	790	230
Counter Clerks, exc. Food	980	640	340
Drafters	960	350	610
Teacher Aides, exc. School Monitors	960	310	650
Bartenders	920	580	340
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, exc. Private	910	370	540
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Related	900	580	320
Shipping and Receiving Clerks	870	450	420
Construction Laborers, Other	860	400	460
Stock Clerks and Storekeepers	850	530	320
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	820	470	350
Officials and Administrators, Other Public	810	490	320
Other Laborers	810	720	90
Physicians, Medical and Osteopathic	800	200	600
Personnel and Labor Relations Workers	750	330	420
Estimators and Investigators, NEC	750	500	250
Mechanical Engineers	710	360	350
Preschool and Kindergarten Teachers	680	360	320
Other Teachers, exc. College & Univ.	680	460	220
Statistical Clerks	680	400	280
Sales Managers, Retail Trade	670	320	350
Sales Managers exc. Retail Trade	650	260	390
Clergy	640	580	60
Air Conditioning, Heating & Refrig.	640	220	420
Dental Assistants	640	280	360
Dishwashers	630	360	270
Machinists	620	390	230
Painters, Manufactured Articles	610	240	370
Job and Die Setters, Metal	600	350	250
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Operatives, Other	600	350	250
School Admin., Elem. and Secondary	590	360	230
File Clerks	590	360	230
Legal Secretaries	570	250	320
Cutting Operatives, Other	570	290	280

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Chart II

Michigan's Unemployment Rate

(1970-1982)



Unemployment Developments and Outlook

During the 1970's, Michigan's unemployment rate averaged 8.0 percent, up substantially from the 1960's average of 5.4 percent. Although the U.S. rate was also higher during the 1970's, averaging 6.2 percent, it still is well below Michigan's rate. The slowdown in 1970, the oil embargo in late 1973, the 1974-75 recession and the concern in 1979 over the availability and rising price of gasoline, each had a dramatic impact on the state's jobless situation because of Michigan's sensitivity to national economic fluctuations. In each case, auto sales slumped, resulting in employment reductions throughout the state's economy.

Current Trends

Unemployment rate increases were widespread among the states from 1979 to 1980, according to annual average estimates from the Current Population Survey. Unemployment rates increased significantly in 32 states in all regions in 1980, although some regions were harder hit than others. Both the labor force and employment continued to grow in most states in 1980, however, in only a few were these gains significant.

Of the 32 states with significant unemployment rate increases, 22 rose more than the national increase of 1.3 percentage points, and nine of these more than 2.0 percentage points. The largest increases were in the North Central region (Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana) where cutbacks were prevalent in automobile-related and other durable goods manufacturing employment. Unemployment rates also increased sharply in the adjacent states of Kentucky and West Virginia, which were affected by declines in durable goods and mining employment, and in Idaho. Declines in construction affected virtually all of the 32 states where unemployment rates increased in 1980. By contrast, in 1979, only Michigan had a significant increase in the annual average unemployment rate as automobile production slowdowns began.

Michigan's
Unemployment
Highest in Nation

Five states had unemployment rates higher than 6.5 percent in 1980. Michigan was the highest at 12.6 percent, followed by Alaska and Indiana (9.6%), West Virginia (9.4%), and Alabama (8.8%). By contrast, only three northwestern farm states had relatively low unemployment rates of less than 6.5 percent in 1980 (Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming), compared with 12 states in 1979.

Unemployment Rates; U.S. and Michigan; 1970-80

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Michigan</u>
1970	4.9%	6.7%
1971	5.9	7.6
1972	5.6	7.0
1973	4.9	5.9
1974	5.6	7.4
1975	8.5	12.5
1976	7.7	9.4
1977	7.0	8.2
1978	6.0	6.9
1979	5.8	7.8
1980	7.1	12.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics



Table X
Employment Status of Civilian Noninstitutional Population
by Age, Race and Sex; State of Michigan; 1980

Age/Race/Sex	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Percent
Total Persons				
16+	4298	3757	541	12.6%
16-19	434	343	91	21.0
20+	3864	3414	450	11.6
Males				
16+	2529	2187	343	13.6
16-19	236	178	58	24.6
20+	2293	2009	285	12.4
Females				
16+	1769	1570	198	11.2
16-19	198	164	33	16.7
20+	1571	1406	165	10.5
Total Whites				
16+	3791	3369	422	11.1
16-19	395	321	73	18.5
20+	3396	3048	349	10.3
Males				
16+	2250	1979	270	12.0
16-19	216	168	47	21.8
20+	2034	1811	223	11.0
Females				
16+	1541	1390	152	9.9
16-19	179	153	26	14.5
20+	1362	1237	126	9.3
Total Nonwhites				
16+	507	388	119	23.5
16-19	39	22	18	46.2
20+	468	366	101	21.6
Males				
16+	279	208	73	26.2
16-19	20	10	11	55.0
20+	259	198	62	23.9
Females				
16+	228	180	46	20.2
16-19	19	11	7	36.8
20+	209	169	39	18.7

Notes: Data in Thousands; Not Population-controlled
Totals may not equal summations because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Current Population Survey for Michigan

Reasons for Unemployment

Job Loss

The Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies jobseekers into four categories based on reasons for unemployment. The first group is identified as job losers. This group consists of persons whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work; it also includes persons on layoff. Job losers comprise the largest part of the unemployed. They accounted for 62.4 percent of the unemployed in Michigan in 1980, a significant increase from their 48.5 percent share in 1979. Two-thirds of the job losers were adult males on temporary or indefinite layoffs. Within the continental United States, Michigan had the highest 1980 unemployment rate for adult males (12.4%).

Job Leaving

Job leavers make up another portion of the unemployed. This group consists of individuals who resigned or otherwise voluntarily terminated their employment and immediately began looking for work. The proportion of job leavers tends to fluctuate with the business cycle. In other words, people are more likely to quit a job when times are good and jobs are plentiful. In 1980, job leavers accounted for 7.1 percent of the unemployed in Michigan, as compared with 13.1 percent in 1979. Unemployed adult job leavers were about equally divided between males and females. Teenagers, of both sexes, comprised about one-fifth of all job leavers.

Re-entry

Jobseekers may also be classified as re-entrants. This group consists of individuals who have previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but have been temporarily out of the labor force. In Michigan, re-entrants comprised 22.1 percent of all jobseekers in 1980. Females (20+ years) accounted for about 48 percent of this second largest group of jobseekers in the state. Part of the reason for this high proportion is the large number of women who return to the labor force after leaving temporarily for child-bearing or family responsibilities.

New Entry

New entrants comprise the smallest category of jobseekers. This group consists of persons who have never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer. New entrants accounted for one out of every ten of the unemployed in Michigan in 1980. Three-fourths of these new entrants to the labor market were teenagers (16-19 years) who have a more difficult time finding a job because of their relatively lower skill levels and lack of experience.

Table XI
Reasons for Unemployment by Sex and Age
State of Michigan; 1980

	Total Persons	Males 20+	Females 20+	Both Sexes 16-19
Total Unemployed, (000's)	534	282	162	90
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Job Losers	62.4	81.2	51.9	23.3
Layoffs	39.7	52.8	32.1	11.1
All Other	22.7	28.0	19.8	12.2
Job Leavers	7.1	5.3	9.3	8.9
Reentrants	22.1	12.1	35.2	30.0
New Entrants	8.4	1.8	4.3	37.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Current Population Survey for Michigan



Characteristics of
the Insured
Unemployed

Data on the characteristics of the insured unemployed are available from information collected on claimants drawing regular unemployment benefits. During calendar year 1980, nonwhites comprised 17 percent of the claimants and females, 32 percent. Almost one-third of the insured unemployed had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer, and another 41 percent were out of work for 5-14 weeks.

Generally, the likelihood of a person drawing unemployment benefits diminishes with age as most short-term layoffs affect those with lowest seniority. However, as Michigan's economy weakened in 1979, the average age of the insured unemployed began to rise. By 1980, claimants between the ages of 25 and 34 years comprised over 33 percent of all persons drawing regular benefits. This was greater than the proportion for persons under the age of 25. Persons between the ages of 35 and 44 years represented 17 percent of all the insured unemployed versus 12 percent for 45 to 54 year-olds, 8 percent for 55-64 year-olds, and only one percent for those at least 65 years of age.

Statistics for 1980 also indicate that almost 54 percent of the insured unemployed were from the manufacturing industries. This represented an increase from the previous year when just slightly more than half of the regular U.I. claimants were from the manufacturing sector. Virtually all of the annual increase in manufacturing occurred in durable goods, most notably as the result of auto and related layoffs. The decline in the proportion of the insured unemployed from the nonmanufacturing sector occurred primarily in the labor-intensive trade and service industries. Even though these latter industries accounted for a smaller share of the insured unemployed in 1980, they still represented approximately one-quarter of all persons drawing regular U.I. benefits.

The 1980 occupational distribution of claimants revealed that over 30 percent of covered unemployment occurred in structural work, which includes such job fields as auto assembly, carpentry, electrical wiring, excavating, metal fabricating, painting and welding. The second largest occupational group was machine trades with 17.5 percent of the regular U.I. claimants. Unemployment in the machine trades, which are primarily skilled occupations, increased the fastest over the year, reflecting the pervasiveness of the auto-related recession. Clerical and sales workers comprised the third largest occupational category with slightly more than one-eighth of the insured unemployed.

Table XII
 Characteristics of Insured Unemployed by Race,
 Age and Sex; State of Michigan; 1980

Race and Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%	196,205	100.0%	90,711	100.0%
White	239,425	83.4	164,770	84.0	74,655	82.3
Nonwhite	47,491	16.6	31,435	16.0	16,056	17.7
Under 25	83,187	29.0	59,058	30.1	24,129	26.6
25-34	95,026	33.1	66,906	34.1	28,120	31.0
35-44	49,579	17.3	31,981	16.3	17,598	19.4
45-54	34,101	11.9	21,583	11.0	12,518	13.8
55-64	21,867	7.6	14,519	7.4	7,348	8.1
65+	3,156	1.1	2,158	1.1	998	1.1

Table XIII
 Duration of Unemployment by Sex
 State of Michigan; 1980

Weeks of Unemployment	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%	196,205	100.0%	90,711	100.0%
1-2 Weeks	45,300	15.8	32,463	16.5	12,837	14.2
3-4 Weeks	31,215	10.9	21,726	11.1	9,489	10.5
5-14 Weeks	117,075	40.8	79,239	40.4	37,836	41.7
15+ Weeks	93,326	32.5	62,777	32.0	30,549	33.7

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
 Research and Statistics Division
 ES-203 Report

Table XIV
Insured Unemployment by Industry and Occupation
State of Michigan; 1980

Industry	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%
Manufacturing	154,740	53.9
Durable Goods	132,705	46.3
Nondurable Goods	22,035	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	132,176	46.1
Mining	1,991	0.7
Contract Construction	37,209	13.0
Public Utilities	9,455	3.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	41,008	14.3
Finance, Real Estate & Ins.	4,274	1.5
Services	31,175	10.9
All Other	7,064	2.5

Occupation	Number	Percent
Total	286,916	100.0%
Professional, Technical & Managerial	22,996	8.0
Clerical & Sales	35,705	12.4
Service	20,215	7.0
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,118	1.1
Processing	14,406	5.0
Machine Trades	50,274	17.5
Bench Work	21,059	7.3
Structural Work	87,067	30.3
Miscellaneous	32,076	11.2

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division
ES-203 Report

Unemployment Outlook

Unemployment in Michigan is expected to climb from 11.4 percent in fiscal year 1980 to 12.6 percent in fiscal year 1981 as the state continues to reel from the effects of declining car sales and soaring inflation. By fiscal year 1982, the economy is anticipated to stabilize somewhat with unemployment dropping to 475,000 or 10.9 percent. Although the state's economy is expected to improve somewhat by fiscal year 1982, the effects of double-digit joblessness for three consecutive years will undoubtedly be felt well into the mid-1980's.

Youth Unemployment

Persistently high unemployment among teenagers is one of the most difficult unsolved socioeconomic problems of the post-World War II era. Youth, and particularly minority youth, pose an extremely perplexing problem because they suffer from high rates of joblessness even when the labor force as a whole experiences relatively low levels of unemployment. In 1980, an average of 91,000 teenagers (16-19 years) in Michigan were unable to find jobs; and their unemployment rate at 21.0 percent was 1.8 times that for persons 20 years or more of age. By fiscal year 1982, youth unemployment in Michigan is expected to edge down to 84,000 or 19.0 percent. Nonwhite teenagers will continue to experience the highest unemployment as their rate averages 38.1 percent versus 17.5 percent for their white counterparts.

Minority Unemployment

Similar to teenagers, the minority unemployment problem is one of increasing concern both in the state and nation. To date, substantial federal job efforts have had limited impact on reducing the numbers of minorities out of work. Although at times the figures decline somewhat, they remain consistently high. There are many well-documented barriers to employment of minorities. The major ones include discrimination, and lack of education, skills or transportation.

In 1980, an average of 119,000 nonwhites in Michigan were unable to find jobs. Their unemployment rate, at 23.5 percent, was double the white jobless rate. Perhaps the best indication of the problems faced by nonwhites, however, is that they accounted for only 12 percent of the statewide labor force in 1980, but more than one-fifth of the unemployed. By fiscal year 1982, it is estimated that the nonwhite jobless rate will fall to 18.1 percent compared with 10.0 percent for whites.

Female
Unemployment

Unemployment is a very crucial and persistent problem for female workers. The average rate of unemployment has been higher for women than men almost every year since 1950. This has been true in Michigan as well as nationwide. The exception to this is that male unemployment increases faster in recessionary periods than does female joblessness, which also climbs but not as fast. For example, in Michigan during the 1975 recession, male unemployment climbed to 12.5 percent while female unemployment increased to 12.4 percent. Similarly, in 1980, the male jobless rate of 13.6 percent topped the female rate of 11.2 percent. By fiscal year 1982, however, the historical disparity between male and female unemployment is expected to return. It is estimated that 198,000 women will be unemployed in Michigan in fiscal year 1982 for a jobless rate of 11.9 percent, which will surpass the male rate of 10.2 percent.

Various reasons account for the difference in unemployment rates between men and women. First, the educational backgrounds of females do not adequately prepare them to compete for the better jobs in the economy. Secondly, higher unemployment among women also stems from their different patterns of labor force entry and reentry. These patterns seem to be changing, however, as female workers display a heightened attachment to the labor force.



Table XV
Employment Status Projections
by Age, Race, and Sex; State of Michigan;
Fiscal Year 1982

Age	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unemployment Number	Rate
Total Persons				
16+	4366	3891	475	10.9%
16-19	441	357	84	19.0
20+	3925	3534	391	10.0
Males				
16+	2706	2429	277	10.2
16-19	239	189	50	20.9
20+	2467	2240	227	9.2
Females				
16+	1660	1462	198	11.9
16-19	202	168	34	16.8
20+	1458	1294	164	11.2
Total Whites				
16+	3868	3483	385	10.0
16-19	401	331	70	17.5
20+	3467	3152	315	9.1
Males				
16+	2421	2197	224	9.3
16-19	218	176	42	19.3
20+	2203	2021	182	8.3
Females				
16+	1448	1287	161	11.1
16-19+	183	155	28	15.3
20+	1265	1132	133	10.5
Total Nonwhites				
16+	497	407	90	18.1
16-19+	40	26	14	35.0
20+	457	381	76	16.6
Males				
16+	285	232	53	18.6
16-19+	21	13	8	38.1
20+	264	219	45	17.0
Females				
16+	212	175	37	17.5
16-19	19	13	6	31.6
20+	193	162	31	16.1

Note: Data in Thousands

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

Table XVI
 Characteristics of Job Service Applicants;
 State of Michigan; Fiscal Year 1980

	Total	Disadvantaged	Nondisadvantaged
Total	504,400	273,300	231,100
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age			
Under 20	9.5	10.3	8.6
20-21	8.5	7.0	10.2
22-24	13.8	11.8	16.2
25-44	53.5	58.5	47.6
45-54	9.1	9.1	9.2
55-64	4.9	3.0	7.0
65 Plus	0.7	0.4	1.1
Race			
White	68.4	56.2	82.8
Nonwhite	31.6	43.8	17.2
Sex			
Male	52.9	43.7	63.8
Female	47.1	56.3	36.2
Education			
0-7	3.2	4.5	1.7
8-11	35.3	45.6	23.0
12	43.9	38.3	50.5
13-16	16.4	11.1	22.7
16 Plus	1.2	0.5	2.1
Occupation			
Professional, Tech. & Managerial	7.5	4.9	10.4
Clerical & Sales	18.4	18.4	18.3
Services	17.8	24.6	10.1
Farming & Related	1.3	1.6	1.0
Processing	3.8	3.9	3.7
Machine Trades	12.0	9.2	15.2
Bench Work	6.8	5.9	7.7
Structural Work	17.3	14.5	20.5
Miscellaneous	15.1	17.0	13.1

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System)

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged

In fiscal year 1980, the economically disadvantaged totaled 273,300 or approximately 54 percent of all MESC job applicants in the active file. Economically disadvantaged persons are generally confronted with many employment barriers. Therefore, certain characteristics of this group are of major importance to social and government planners responsible for providing effective employment and training services.

A major characteristic of the economically disadvantaged is their limited educational background. Approximately half of the disadvantaged applicants have less than a high school education. This compares with 25 percent of the nondisadvantaged applicants.

The age distribution of the disadvantaged is similar to that of the nondisadvantaged applicants with two exceptions. First, a larger proportion of the disadvantaged (59%) are between the ages of 25 and 44 years than is true of the nondisadvantaged (48%). Secondly, a smaller proportion of the disadvantaged (3%) are 55 years of age or older as compared with the nondisadvantaged (8%).

Generally, the economically disadvantaged applicants are more heavily concentrated in relatively low-paying occupations. This is true for the service area where approximately one out of every four disadvantaged are employed compared with one out of every ten nondisadvantaged applicants. In the higher-paying professional and blue-collar occupations, there is a greater concentration of nondisadvantaged applicants.

Both females and minorities have a disproportionate representation among the disadvantaged. Although females represent 36 percent of the nondisadvantaged jobseekers, they comprise 56 percent of the economically disadvantaged applicants. In terms of race, the majority (56%) of the disadvantaged are white although nonwhites do represent a greater share of the poor than they do of the population.

Michigan Occupations with Favorable Outlook

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Professional, Technical and Managerial		
Managers, Adm., Other (235,200)	13,280	Average growth due to expanding business activity and the increasing demand for managerial skills. The need for managers will be greatest in selected nonmanufacturing and government jobs.
Real Estate Agents (14,100)	1,400	Above-average growth expected as a result of the growing demand for housing and other properties.
Bank and Financial Mgrs. (15,800)	1,330	Above-average growth due to expanding financial services. College graduates who meet the standards of management trainees should find good opportunities for entry-level positions.
Office Managers, NEC (11,950)	1,040	Above-average growth reflecting continued business expansion. The need for managers will be greatest in nonmanufacturing and government jobs.
Engineers (51,900)	2,120	Employment opportunities for those with degrees in engineering are expected to be good through the 1980's. Industrial and mechanical engineering expected to experience the fastest growth.
Engineering and Science Technicians (42,350)	1,430	Employment expected to grow faster than average through the 1980's. Generally favorable job opportunities are expected for drafters, electrical/electronic technicians, and industrial/mechanical engineering technicians.

*Estimates based on vacancies created by death, retirement or withdrawal from the labor force. Openings arising from migration, occupational mobility and turnover not included.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Professional, Technical and Managerial		
Lawyers (14,700)	1,200	Above-average growth expected in response to increased business activity and the growing complexity of the legal system. However, keen competition is likely for salaried positions. Starting a practice will remain risky and expensive; best prospects will be in small towns and expanding suburbs.
Accountants (34,700)	1,720	Average growth expected as managers rely more on accounting information to meet organizational and governmental requirements. College graduates, particularly those who had part-time accounting experience while in school, will be in greater demand than other applicants. Those trained in computer techniques will also be preferred.
Clerical		
Secretaries		Above-average employment expected. Employment will increase substantially as the economy expands and the demand grows for many types of services.
Legal (4,950)	570	
Medical (3,350)	490	
Other (126,100)	9,630	
Misc. Clerical (51,500)	7,290	Above-average growth expected. The growing volume of paper work and the continued expansion of those businesses that traditionally have employed various clerical personnel should assure steady employment growth.
Cashiers (51,150)	3,770	Job openings for cashiers are expected to be plentiful through 1985. Some openings will result from growth but most will be due to replacement needs.

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Clerical		
Typists (42,100)	2,420	Continued growth of the economy, particularly in those industries that generate vast quantities of written records and correspondence, will assure very good prospects for typists in the years ahead.
Receptionists (22,750)	1,730	Employment opportunities are excellent. Many openings will result each year from replacement needs and business expansion.
Billing Clerks (6,050)	550	Above-average growth because of future expansion in industry sales and services.
Bank Tellers (16,400)	1,120	Above-average growth expected as banks expand services. High replacement needs and expansion of bank services should create good opportunities for jobs.
Teacher Aides, exc. Monitors (10,550)	960	Above-average growth anticipated as more aides are hired to lessen teachers' clerical duties.
Medical		
Physicians and Osteopathic Physicians (13,100)	800	Employment outlook expected to be favorable. New physicians should have little difficulty in establishing new practices
Registered Nurses (31,500)	2,370	Above-average growth. Favorable opportunities, especially for nurses with graduate education seeking positions as teachers and administrators. Particular demand in some southern states and many inner-city locations.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Medical		
Practical Nurses (23,950)	2,320	Above-average growth. Employment outlook expected to be very good in response to the needs of a growing population and growing health care demands.
Nurses Aides, Orderlies (41,750)	3,760	Above-average growth. Many openings will be created through steady occupational growth and high replacement needs. Most new openings will be in nursing homes, convalescent homes, and other long-term care facilities.
Health Aides, exc. Nursing (13,900)	1,450	Above-average growth expected due to increased population and growing demand for health care.
Dental Assistants (6,500)	640	Above-average growth as a result of the increasing use of assistants by dentists. Very good opportunities for full-time and part-time jobs, especially for graduates of approved programs.
Health Administrators (5,300)	510	Above-average growth expected as the quality and quantity of patient services increases and hospital management becomes more complex. Best opportunities for those with graduate degrees.
Therapists (6,400)	540	Above-average growth as a result of growing public interest in rehabilitation of disabled persons and expansion of established occupational therapy programs.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Sales		
Sales & Sales Workers, NEC (174,400)	9,650	Average growth expected. Greatest number of openings anticipated in retail trade sales positions. Many part-time jobs will be available in suburban shopping centers which have retail stores open several nights a week.
Crafts		
Carpenters (31,650)	1,970	Above-average growth expected due to increasing construction of new structures and alteration and maintenance of old ones. Plentiful job opportunities except during economic downturns.
Plumbers & Pipefitters (17,700)	1,200	Above-average growth expected as a larger proportion of homes have air conditioning equipment, solar heating devices, and appliances such as washing machines and kitchen waste disposal equipment. The outlook is also favorable in the installation and maintenance of plant equipment.
Construction Workers		Above-average growth due to expanding construction activity. Several areas are particularly favorable due to increased use of (1) concrete as building material, (2) drywall in place of plaster, (3) energy-saving insulation, and (4) glass in building designs. Greatest opportunities in metropolitan areas.
Drywall Inst. (2,150)	170	
Cement Finishers (1,900)	180	
Insulation Wkrs. (1,100)	110	
Paperhangers (350)	50	
Glaziers (1,600)	120	

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Crafts		
Electricians (25,250)	1,290	Above-average growth expected as more electricians are needed to install electrical fixtures and wiring in new and renovated buildings. Favorable employment outlook expected for maintenance electricians with the increased use of electrical and electronic equipment by industry.
Air Cond., Htg., Refrig. Mechanics (6,100)	640	Above-average growth expected due to increasing demand for air conditioned buildings. In addition, more refrigeration equipment will be needed for the production, storage and marketing of food and other perishables.
Industrial Production		
Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operatives (24,550)	1,090	Average growth expected. Most openings will result from replacement needs.
Sewers and Stitchers (11,100)	970	Above-average growth expected. Many jobs will be created due to replacement needs, although employment growth will be slowed by new developments in factory equipment.
Packers, Wrappers, exc. Meat Produce (21,200)	1,210	Average growth expected. Employment growth will be slowed by new technological developments. Most openings will occur as a result of replacement needs.
Freight, Mtrl. Handlers (29,600)	1,090	Average growth expected as a result of increased demand for trucking services.

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS WITH FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Occupations (1976 Employment)	Average Annual Openings; 1976-85*	Employment Prospects
Services		
Cooks, exc. Private (42,850)	3,430	Above-average growth expected as population grows and people spend more money on eating out. Most starting jobs available in small restaurants, school cafeterias, and other eating places where food preparation is simple.
Food Workers		Above-average growth expected as population expansion and higher incomes create more business for eating places. Also, many food workers are students who work part-time while attending school and find jobs in other occupations after graduation. Because of high turnover, these jobs are plentiful and relatively easy to find.
NEC, exc. Pvt. (18,500)	1,480	
Counter Wkrs. (14,150)	1,130	
Waiters/Waitresses (60,550)	3,760	Average growth because of increasing restaurant business.
Guards (22,250)	2,550	Above-average growth as a result of increased concern over crime and vandalism. Best opportunities in guard and security agencies and in night-shift jobs.
Cleaning Workers		Average growth expected as rising number of office buildings, hospitals, apartment houses, hotels and motels increases the demand for maintenance services. Good opportunities for full-time, part-time, and evening work.
Janitors (68,100)	4,350	
Bldg. Interior (30,350)	2,550	
Lodging Qtrs., NEC (5,450)	910	
Child Care Wkrs. exc. Pvt. (11,200)	1,590	Above-average growth due to the increased number of private day care facilities. Continued growth is assured as an increasing number of young mothers work.

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission; Research and Statistics Division

Technical Notes
and
Explanatory
Material

Labor Market Areas - consist of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Major labor market areas (SMSA's) have a central city (or adjoining cities) with a population of 50,000 or more. Small labor market areas do not have a central city of 50,000 or more and are not part of a major area.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) - are established by the Bureau of the Budget so that local economic and social statistics collected by many government and private organizations may be presented on a common geographic basis. Two basic considerations are involved in the establishment of an SMSA. First, each SMSA must include at least one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000. The smaller city must have a population of at least 15,000. In addition, at least 75 percent of the labor force must be nonagricultural, thus defining the metropolitan character of the area.

Current Population Survey - is conducted monthly in approximately 2,700 Michigan households by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to derive civilian labor force, total employment and unemployment estimates for the state. These estimates are prepared directly by BLS and released at the same time as the national figures each month. Labor force estimates for subareas of Michigan are compiled by the Research and Statistics Division of MESC based on standard BLS procedures. These independently derived figures for labor market areas are then adjusted for additivity to the statewide totals.

Civilian Labor Force (By Place of Residence) - is the summation of the number of area residents who are estimated to be employed and the number of area residents estimated to be unemployed.

Employment, Total - includes an unduplicated estimate of area residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of each month. This estimate includes agricultural employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers, domestics and strikers, as well as residents who were employed in wage and salary jobs within the labor market area or in another labor market area.

Unemployment, Total - is an unduplicated estimate of area residents who did not earn any wages during the survey week including the 12th of the month, and who were able, available, and actively seeking work during the thirty-day period preceding the survey week.

Unemployment Rate - is the total number of unemployed in the labor market area divided by the civilian labor force in the area.

Wage and Salary Employment (By Place of Work) - is an estimate of the number of individual jobs in the area during the survey week. These estimates are available by industry and include nonresidents who commute into the labor market area for work, as well as individuals who have more than one job in the same labor market area.

Workers Involved in Labor Disputes - is an estimate of the number of jobs that are affected by a labor-management dispute during the entire survey week. Workers included in this category are not considered unemployed since they have a job attachment.

Benchmark (Current Employment Survey) - indicates the most recent time period during which the industry employment estimates, which are based on a monthly sample of local employers, were compared with and adjusted to the total count of area jobs as reported under the Michigan Employment Security Act. Also, previous estimates of noncovered employment are compared with the results of special surveys conducted for the benchmark month of March.

Benchmark (Current Population Survey) - indicates the most recent time period during which the labor force, employment and unemployment estimates, by place of residence, were compared with and adjusted to the national household survey conducted in Michigan by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Population Composition Projections, Fiscal Year 1982 - rely on national survival and state fertility rates for determining expected survivors and births, and on estimated net migration rates by area. These data were used in conjunction with 1970 census statistics, by race (nonwhite = total - white), sex, and age cohort, to develop a percentage distribution for the population in 1975 and then this distribution was applied to an independently derived total population projection for 1982 to develop 1982 area population composition estimates. Some modifications and/or aggregation of data were necessary to provide estimates for central cities, prime sponsor areas, and newly defined SMSA's.

Labor Force Composition Projections, Fiscal Year 1982 - rely on 1970-1975 national changes in labor force participation rates by age/sex/race cohorts, and special 4th and 6th count 1970 census tabulations prepared under contract with the Employment and Training Administration by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories to provide 1970 base data for the labor force and the unemployed. These data were applied to an estimate of total persons expected to be in the labor force in FY 1982 in order to derive characteristics of labor force participants. A similar technique was used to develop unemployment composition projections.

Economically Disadvantaged Person - an individual who meets one of the following criteria:

1. Is a member of a family which receives welfare payments.
2. Is a member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that:
 - a. The family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied, or
 - b. It did not exceed the poverty level, or
 - c. It did not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.
3. Is a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made.

4. Is a person whose status presents significant barriers to employment such as:

- a. A client of a sheltered workshop,
- b. A handicapped individual,
- c. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, a hospital or a community care facility, or
- d. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Poverty Level Income - is the maximum annual income a family of given size can receive, and still be considered "economically disadvantaged."

The poverty income level guidelines are as follows:

Family Size	Annual Income	
	Nonfarm	Farm
1	\$3,790	\$3,250
2	5,010	4,280
3	6,230	5,310
4	7,450	6,340
5	8,670	7,370
6	9,890	8,400

For family units with more than six members, add \$1,220 for each additional member in a nonfarm family, and \$1,030 for each additional member in a farm family.

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Annual Planning Information

Fiscal Year 1982

Michigan
Statistical Appendix

MICHIGAN STATISTICAL APPENDIX
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Prepared by:

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

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4. Is a person whose status presents significant barriers to employment such as:
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 - c. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, a hospital or a community care facility, or
 - d. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Poverty Level Income - is the maximum annual income a family of given size can receive, and still be considered "economically disadvantaged."

The poverty income level guidelines are as follows:

Family Size	Annual Income	
	Nonfarm	Farm
1	\$4,310	\$3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530

For family units with more than six members, add \$1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family, and \$1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Seventy-Percent Lower Living Standard Income Levels - are used for determining the eligibility of persons to participate in CETA Programs funded under Title II-B, Title II-D, Title IV, Part C (Summer Youth Employment Program), Title III and Title VII. Eligibility to participate in these programs is based on the higher of either the seventy-percent lower living standard income level or the Office of Management and Budget poverty guidelines. For the Targeted Job Tax Credit (TJTC) program, the seventy-percent levels always apply.

Family Size	Metropolitan Area	Non-Metro Area
1	\$ 3,180	\$ 3,090
2	5,200	5,060
3	7,140	6,940
4	8,820	8,570
5	10,410	10,110
6	12,170	11,830

For families larger than six persons, an amount equal to the difference between six and five person family income levels (Metropolitan Area, \$1,760, Non-Metropolitan Area, \$1,720) should be added to the six person eligibility income for each additional person in the family.

Eighty-Five Percent Lower Living Standard Income Levels - are used for determining the eligibility of persons to participate in Youth Employment and Training Programs (YETP) as described in Section 435 of CETA.

<u>Family Size</u>	<u>Metropolitan Area</u>	<u>Non-Metro Area</u>
1	\$ 3,860	\$ 3,740
2	6,320	6,140
3	8,680	8,420
4	10,710	10,400
5	12,640	12,270
6	14,780	14,350

For families larger than six persons, an amount equal to the difference between the six and five person family income levels (Metropolitan Area, \$2,140, Non-Metropolitan Area, \$2,080) should be added to the six person eligibility income for each additional person in the family.

One-Hundred Percent Lower Living Standard Income Levels - are used for determining the eligibility of persons to participate in CETA programs funded under Title VI.

<u>Family Size</u>	<u>Metropolitan Area</u>	<u>Non-Metro Area</u>
1	\$ 4,540	\$ 4,410
2	7,430	7,220
3	10,210	9,910
4	12,600	12,240
5	14,870	14,440
6	17,390	16,890

For families larger than six persons, an amount equal to the difference between the six and five person family income levels (Metropolitan Area, \$2,520, Non-Metropolitan Area, \$2,450) should be added to the six person eligibility income for each additional person in the family.

Note: All CETA Prime Sponsor areas in Michigan are Metropolitan Areas, except Berrien County and the Northeastern Michigan Consortium. A person could reside in either a Metropolitan or Non-Metropolitan Area in the balance of Michigan, Region II or Grand Rapids Consortiums, depending on the size of the resident's area. Metropolitan area standards are to be applied to applicants living within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of 50,000 or more population. Non-Metropolitan standards are to be applied to applicants outside an SMSA.

Population Composition Projections, Fiscal Year 1982 - rely on national survival and state fertility rates for determining expected survivors and births, and on estimated migration patterns by area. These data were used in conjunction with 1970 census statistics, by race, sex, and age cohort, to develop a percentage distribution for the population in 1975 and then this distribution was applied to an independently derived total population projection for 1982 to develop 1982 area population composition estimates. Some modifications and/or aggregation of data were necessary to provide estimates for central cities, prime sponsor areas, and newly defined SMSA's.

Labor Force Composition Projections, Fiscal Year 1982 - rely on 1970-1975 national changes in labor force participation rates by age/sex/race cohorts, and special 4th and 6th count 1970 census tabulations prepared under contract with the Employment and Training Administration by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories to provide 1970 base data for the labor force and the unemployed. These data were applied to an estimate of total persons expected to be in the labor force in FY 1982 in order to derive characteristics of labor force participants. A similar technique was used to develop unemployment composition projections.

Persons Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons, Fiscal Year 1982 - were derived from national information, by race and sex, on the proportion of persons employed part-time for economic reasons to total employed persons in 1980. These ratios were applied to projections of employment in the planning area to obtain FY 1982 estimates of persons employed part-time for economic reasons as opposed to estimates of persons working part-time on a voluntary basis, which were derived in the same manner.

Persons 14 and Over Receiving Welfare Benefits, Fiscal Year 1982 - were developed using the ratio, by race, of the number of incomes of persons 14 and over in 1970 to the total number of persons 14 and over in 1970. These ratios were multiplied by the 1982 population estimate of persons 14 and over, by race, to obtain a 1982 estimate of persons 14 and over with income by race. Percentages of individuals receiving welfare benefits in 1976 as supplied by special tabulations from Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories were then applied to 1982 estimates of persons with income to derive data on the projected number of welfare recipients.

Economically Disadvantaged Individuals, Fiscal Year 1982 - were based on an estimate, by race, of the proportion of persons with income below the poverty level in 1979 to all persons with income in 1979. These percentages, as supplied by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, were multiplied by the projected population figures to obtain a fiscal year 1982 estimate of the total number of economically disadvantaged persons by race. A 1970 ratio of related children under 18 to all persons with income less than the poverty level was used to develop an estimate of the total number of poor persons 18 and over with income less than the poverty level.

Unemployed Vietnam-Era Veterans, Fiscal Year 1982 - were estimated based on the ratio of the state's 1980 annual average UCX (Unemployment Compensation - Military) claims to the nation's UCX claims. This proportion was applied to national Vietnam-era veteran (VEV) unemployment to derive statewide VEV unemployment for 1980 and then adjusted by the projected percent change in total state joblessness from 1980 to FY 1982. Estimates for VEV unemployment for subareas of Michigan were obtained by taking each area's share of the state's total unemployment. Vietnam-era veterans are those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

Long-Term Unemployed, Fiscal Year 1982 - is based on an observed strong relationship between the unemployment rate for a particular race/sex group and the long-term unemployed jobless rate, which is defined as the number of long-term unemployed divided by the total number of persons in the labor force. To calculate the average number of long-term unemployed by race and sex, two steps are required. First, a long-term unemployed jobless rate is calculated using a given least squares regression equation or a multiple regression equation of the linear form. Secondly, the calculated rate from step one is applied to the projected labor force for a particular race/sex cohort to estimate the number of long-term unemployed for that group.

Job Service Applicant Tables - provide current labor supply and demand information which is essential to effective employment and training planning. These data tables, as presented in the Appendix of this report, have been developed to meet this need. They were essentially adopted from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), which is primarily an operating reporting system and consequently is not structured to provide labor market information. The data relate to persons in the active files of the Michigan Employment Security Commission during fiscal year 1980 (Oct. 1, 1979 - Sept. 30, 1980). A person's job application is listed as active if the MESC branch office currently considers that person as available for referral to any job opening. Although data discrepancies occur in these tables, they are due largely to unresolved reporting difficulties and the processing system itself and do not substantially alter the usefulness and validity of the information. Nevertheless, care should be taken in the interpretations and use of these data. Whenever feasible, all missing data items in the tables have been excluded before the figures were tabulated. For this reason, and because the number of records with missing data is related to the particular variables used in each table, the grand total on one table may not be the same as that on other tables.

U.I. (Unemployment Insurance) Data Base Tables - provide information on the characteristics of claimants drawing regular unemployment compensation and extended benefits during the survey week of February 1981.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I
CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
FISCAL YEAR 1980

MICHIGAN, ALL RACES

	TOTAL					ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED				VETERAN TOTAL	DISABLED VETERANS	VIETNAM VETERANS
	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED PART/TIME	HANDI- CAPPED	WELFARE RECIP- IENTS	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED FULL/TIME	EMPLOYED PART/TIME			
TOTAL												
AGE												
TOTAL ...	477,659	400,570	15,166	27,581	184,730	269,577	232,258	11,516	10,408	89,234	3,574	10,857
14-15...	1,055	946	21	27	362	685	626	20	17	69	5	12
16-17...	11,697	10,903	408	211	6,503	9,314	8,758	151	294	98	12	15
18.....	14,927	12,897	871	283	4,063	8,276	7,447	212	435	383	25	16
19.....	19,436	16,116	880	467	3,833	9,113	8,008	315	438	881	65	35
20-21...	42,080	33,946	1,457	1,083	8,484	18,719	16,107	762	780	3,926	174	134
22-24...	68,897	55,020	1,906	2,040	17,892	31,833	27,269	1,356	1,118	10,584	312	2,123
25-44...	266,440	211,260	7,992	15,693	118,438	158,087	134,069	7,776	6,259	51,750	2,077	8,300
45-54...	45,443	36,685	1,130	4,689	18,873	24,424	21,678	769	801	11,590	404	163
55-64...	29,152	19,747	438	2,744	5,620	8,070	7,326	129	243	9,193	453	38
65+.....	3,542	3,050	63	344	662	1,056	970	26	23	760	47	21
MALE												
AGE												
TOTAL ...	262,400	202,791	5,956	15,435	65,330	117,097	98,778	4,311	3,659	85,145	3,101	10,258
14-15...	556	503	5	18	139	325	303	3	3	65	4	11
16-17...	6,336	5,893	224	120	3,640	5,066	4,747	80	167	74	8	11
18.....	8,194	7,013	454	163	2,195	4,487	4,007	116	238	317	20	10
19.....	11,347	9,262	442	301	2,034	5,080	4,417	206	214	765	46	23
20-21...	25,925	20,458	800	703	4,536	10,953	9,231	452	442	3,599	132	104
22-24...	42,738	33,209	1,004	1,460	8,679	18,209	15,260	790	579	9,905	253	2,022
25-44...	131,793	98,967	2,563	8,567	36,979	61,432	50,758	2,426	1,743	49,488	1,803	7,895
45-54...	19,811	14,926	289	2,200	5,029	7,906	6,825	176	189	11,230	362	136
55-64...	13,457	10,637	148	1,666	1,810	3,118	2,752	44	78	8,966	431	28
65+.....	2,243	1,923	27	237	289	521	478	18	6	740	42	18
FEMALE												
AGE												
TOTAL ...	235,259	197,779	9,210	12,146	119,400	152,480	133,480	7,205	6,749	4,085	473	599
14-15...	499	443	16	9	223	360	323	17	14	4	1	1
16-17...	5,361	5,010	184	91	2,863	4,248	4,011	71	127	24	4	4
18.....	6,733	5,884	417	120	1,868	3,789	3,440	96	197	66	5	6
19.....	3,089	6,854	438	166	1,799	4,033	3,591	109	224	116	19	12
20-21...	16,155	13,488	657	380	3,948	7,766	6,876	310	338	327	42	30
22-24...	26,159	21,811	902	580	9,213	13,624	12,009	566	539	675	59	101
25-44...	134,647	112,293	5,429	7,126	81,459	96,655	83,311	5,350	4,516	2,262	274	405
45-54...	25,632	21,759	841	2,489	13,844	16,518	14,853	593	612	360	42	27
55-64...	10,695	9,110	290	1,078	3,810	4,952	4,574	85	165	227	22	10
65+.....	1,289	1,127	36	107	373	535	492	8	17	20	5	3

SOURCE: MESC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

TABLE II

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
FISCAL YEAR 1980

MICHIGAN, WHITE

	TOTAL					ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED				VETERAN TOTAL	DISABLED VETERANS	VIETNAM VETERANS
	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED PART/TIME	HANDI- CAPPED	WELFARE RECIP- IENTS	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED FULL/TIME	EMPLOYED PART/TIME			
TOTAL												
AGE												
TOTAL...	340,947	267,190	11,025	19,980	102,263	152,089	127,866	7,105	6,907	68,832	2,527	8,273
14-15...	581	511	13	17	161	286	252	11	9	47	3	9
16-17...	6,705	6,117	305	150	3,510	4,791	4,404	112	206	65	8	7
18.....	10,176	8,552	691	221	1,993	4,515	3,964	138	293	260	11	12
19.....	14,026	11,315	670	373	1,987	5,102	4,383	199	276	634	38	22
20-21...	30,386	24,266	1,056	817	4,819	10,842	9,146	453	491	2,890	97	82
22-24...	43,320	38,544	1,390	1,522	10,321	18,499	15,551	807	709	8,027	199	1,581
25-44...	17,525	136,506	5,789	11,324	66,819	90,152	74,423	4,847	4,300	39,310	1,424	6,413
45-54...	30,779	24,186	767	3,201	9,671	13,144	11,475	446	478	9,212	306	115
55-64...	18,417	14,908	299	2,095	2,683	4,237	3,796	77	136	7,792	410	25
65+.....	2,662	2,285	45	260	299	521	472	15	9	595	31	7
MALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	193,435	146,549	4,338	11,981	43,809	73,948	61,299	2,838	2,361	66,213	2,307	7,926
14-15...	327	292	3	13	73	142	128	2	1	44	2	8
16-17...	3,683	3,348	168	85	1,954	2,639	2,410	59	119	51	4	5
18.....	5,648	4,692	351	129	1,109	2,488	2,163	82	154	226	10	9
19.....	8,388	6,667	329	242	1,175	2,933	2,493	135	131	560	28	16
20-21...	19,645	15,207	592	554	3,023	6,867	5,701	278	284	2,662	75	64
22-24...	32,262	24,595	735	1,114	6,210	11,888	9,795	547	373	7,568	174	1,528
25-44...	95,926	70,508	1,796	6,550	25,659	39,663	32,270	1,590	1,108	37,938	1,306	6,167
45-54...	14,909	11,103	218	1,696	3,354	5,133	4,403	107	129	8,981	281	101
55-64...	10,884	8,621	123	1,410	1,085	1,896	1,661	30	59	7,599	397	21
65+.....	1,763	1,516	23	188	167	299	275	8	3	584	30	7
FEMALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	147,512	120,641	6,687	7,999	58,454	78,141	66,567	4,267	4,546	2,619	220	347
14-15...	254	219	10	4	88	144	124	9	8	3	1	1
16-17...	3,022	2,769	137	65	1,556	2,152	1,994	53	87	14	4	2
18.....	4,528	3,860	340	92	884	2,027	1,801	56	139	34	1	3
19.....	5,638	4,648	341	131	812	2,169	1,890	64	145	74	10	6
20-21...	11,111	9,059	464	263	1,796	3,975	3,445	175	207	228	22	18
22-24...	17,058	13,949	655	408	4,111	6,611	5,756	260	336	459	25	53
25-44...	81,599	65,998	3,993	4,774	41,160	50,489	42,153	3,257	3,192	1,372	118	246
45-54...	15,870	13,083	549	1,505	6,317	8,011	7,072	339	349	231	25	14
55-64...	7,533	6,287	176	685	1,598	2,341	2,135	47	77	193	13	4
65+.....	899	769	22	72	132	222	197	7	6	11	1	-

SOURCE: MESC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

TABLE III

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
FISCAL YEAR 1980

MICHIGAN, HISPANIC

	TOTAL					ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED				VETERAN TOTAL	DISABLED VETERANS	VIETNAM VETERANS
	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED PART/TIME	HANDI- CAPPED	WELFARE RECIP- IENTS	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED FULL/TIME	EMPLOYED PART/TIME			
TOTAL												
AGE												
TOTAL...	11,478	9,371	372	611	5,151	8,431	7,239	422	306	1,148	76	179
14-15...	139	138	1	3	9	127	126	-	1	5	2	1
16-17...	379	346	13	5	213	341	318	6	10	3	1	1
18.....	356	313	18	2	117	265	239	10	11	-	-	-
19.....	436	364	22	7	111	302	261	11	16	14	3	4
20-21...	927	754	30	24	256	655	563	33	21	59	7	1
22-24...	1,437	1,171	46	49	479	952	813	44	42	150	11	43
25-44...	6,136	4,873	193	329	3,027	4,501	3,778	273	160	723	39	122
45-54...	1,180	991	36	131	693	924	808	36	34	121	6	2
55-64...	409	353	10	51	206	307	280	6	10	59	2	1
65+.....	79	68	3	10	40	57	53	3	1	14	5	4
MALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	6,514	5,151	188	345	2,337	4,506	3,778	222	150	1,057	58	160
14-15...	77	76	1	2	3	70	69	-	1	5	2	1
16-17...	225	204	8	1	131	204	188	4	6	2	1	1
18.....	200	172	13	2	62	147	129	7	9	-	-	-
19.....	272	223	11	5	72	193	164	9	7	9	1	1
20-21...	595	467	22	18	166	422	352	19	16	55	6	1
22-24...	946	763	26	36	290	628	532	26	24	134	6	37
25-44...	3,423	2,620	87	192	1,305	2,313	1,890	138	70	669	32	113
45-54...	507	405	16	56	218	352	294	15	14	116	6	2
55-64...	214	175	3	25	67	140	126	1	3	55	-	1
65+.....	55	46	1	8	23	37	34	3	-	12	4	3
FEMALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	4,964	4,220	184	266	2,814	3,925	3,461	200	156	91	18	19
14-15...	62	62	-	1	6	57	57	-	-	-	-	-
16-17...	154	142	5	4	82	137	130	2	4	1	-	-
18.....	156	141	5	-	55	118	110	3	2	-	-	-
19.....	164	141	11	2	39	109	97	2	9	5	2	3
20-21...	332	287	8	6	90	233	211	14	5	4	1	-
22-24...	491	408	20	13	189	324	281	18	18	16	5	6
25-44...	2,713	2,253	106	137	1,722	2,188	1,888	135	90	54	7	9
45-54...	673	586	20	75	475	572	514	21	20	5	-	-
55-64...	195	178	7	26	139	167	154	5	7	4	2	-
65+.....	24	22	2	2	17	20	19	-	1	2	1	1

SOURCE: MESC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

TABLE IV

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
FISCAL YEAR 1980

MICHIGAN, AMERICAN INDIAN

	TOTAL					ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED				VETERAN TOTAL	DISABLED VETERANS	VIETNAM VETERANS
	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED PART/TIME	HANDI- CAPPED	WELFARE RECIP- IENTS	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED FULL/TIME	EMPLOYED PART/TIME			
TOTAL												
AGE												
TOTAL...	1,668	1,402	52	121	754	1,153	1,002	44	40	316	18	50
14-15...	3	2	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
16-17...	33	32	-	1	21	27	26	1	-	-	-	-
18...	45	41	1	3	7	22	20	1	-	-	-	-
19...	68	60	3	1	10	45	41	1	2	2	-	-
20-21...	124	103	2	3	40	74	60	3	1	12	-	4
22-24...	212	168	14	6	85	138	114	7	10	36	2	9
25-44...	918	761	25	70	449	655	566	27	22	198	13	35
45-54...	182	165	4	28	102	134	124	2	3	41	3	1
55-64...	74	62	3	9	37	50	44	1	2	22	-	-
65+...	9	8	-	-	2	6	5	1	-	5	-	1
MALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	934	756	31	76	331	585	491	21	22	302	16	46
14-15...	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
16-17...	14	13	-	-	10	12	11	1	-	-	-	-
18...	22	19	1	1	7	25	24	-	1	2	-	-
19...	42	38	2	1	7	25	24	-	1	2	-	-
20-21...	85	67	2	3	28	49	37	3	1	12	-	4
22-24...	145	113	9	4	51	92	74	4	7	35	2	9
25-44...	509	404	15	51	190	326	274	10	12	188	11	32
45-54...	73	64	1	11	27	44	40	1	-	39	3	-
55-64...	35	30	1	5	14	24	20	1	1	21	-	-
65+...	8	7	-	-	2	5	4	1	-	5	-	1
FEMALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	734	646	21	45	423	568	511	23	18	14	2	4
14-15...	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
16-17...	19	19	-	1	11	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
18...	23	22	-	2	5	15	14	1	-	-	-	-
19...	26	22	1	-	3	20	17	1	1	-	-	-
20-21...	39	36	-	-	12	25	23	-	-	-	-	-
22-24...	67	55	5	2	34	46	40	3	3	1	-	-
25-44...	409	357	10	19	259	329	292	17	10	10	2	3
45-54...	109	101	3	17	75	90	84	1	3	2	-	1
55-64...	39	32	2	4	23	26	24	-	1	1	-	-
65+...	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: MESIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
FISCAL YEAR 1980MICHIGAN, ASIAN &
PACIFIC IS.

	TOTAL					ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED				VETERAN TOTAL	DISABLED VETERANS	VIETNAM VETERANS
	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED PART/TIME	HANDI- CAPPED	WELFARE RECIP- IENTS	TOTAL	UNEM- PLOYED	EMPLOYED FULL/TIME	EMPLOYED PART/TIME			
TOTAL												
AGE												
TOTAL...	1,875	1,552	48	57	558	1,049	918	47	35	102	10	24
14-15...	6	5	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
16-17...	26	22	2	-	14	20	17	-	2	1	-	1
18...	36	32	4	-	16	28	24	-	4	1	-	-
19...	46	40	2	2	10	22	19	1	1	-	-	-
20-21...	147	129	3	5	26	82	78	3	-	4	1	1
22-24...	225	190	7	3	52	127	116	1	3	13	-	2
25-44...	1,093	890	24	34	315	591	504	34	19	60	8	15
45-54...	210	166	6	8	86	119	102	7	6	9	-	1
55-64...	74	66	-	4	33	47	45	1	-	10	-	1
65+...	12	12	-	1	5	10	10	-	-	4	1	3
MALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	1,137	919	32	30	303	627	546	28	21	82	5	19
14-15...	5	5	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
16-17...	14	12	1	-	6	10	9	-	1	-	-	-
18...	23	20	3	-	12	20	17	-	3	1	-	-
19...	25	21	2	-	4	12	10	-	1	-	-	-
20-21...	93	80	3	2	16	47	46	1	-	4	1	1
22-24...	144	120	5	2	29	82	75	1	2	12	-	1
25-44...	669	529	15	20	183	370	311	23	11	47	4	14
45-54...	120	95	3	4	40	64	57	3	3	7	-	1
55-64...	39	32	-	2	11	15	14	-	-	10	-	1
65+...	5	5	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	1
FEMALE												
AGE												
TOTAL...	738	633	16	27	255	422	372	19	14	20	5	5
14-15...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-17...	12	10	1	-	8	10	8	-	1	1	-	1
18...	13	12	1	-	4	8	7	-	1	-	-	-
19...	21	19	-	2	6	10	9	1	-	-	-	-
20-21...	54	49	-	3	10	35	32	2	-	-	-	-
22-24...	81	70	2	1	23	45	41	-	1	1	-	1
25-44...	424	361	9	14	132	221	193	11	8	13	4	1
45-54...	90	71	3	4	46	55	45	4	3	2	-	-
55-64...	35	34	-	2	22	32	31	1	-	-	-	-
65+...	7	7	-	1	4	6	6	-	-	3	1	2

SOURCE: MESC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

TABLE VI

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS BY EDUCATION, ECONOMIC STATUS, RACE AND SEX
FISCAL YEAR 1980

MICHIGAN

	EDUCATION					
	TOTAL	0-7 YEARS	8-11 YEARS	12 YEARS	13-16 YEARS	OVER 16 YEARS
TOTAL						
ALL RACES						
TOTAL	493,916	15,974	174,132	216,793	80,997	6,020
MALE	260,195	8,773	89,864	110,589	47,113	3,856
FEMALE	233,721	7,201	84,268	106,204	33,884	2,164
WHITE						
TOTAL	338,416	7,872	110,501	156,911	58,111	5,021
MALE	191,925	4,746	62,337	85,097	36,483	3,262
FEMALE	146,491	3,126	48,164	71,814	21,628	1,759
BLACK						
TOTAL	140,774	5,030	57,630	55,917	21,382	815
MALE	59,863	2,223	24,149	23,350	9,680	461
FEMALE	80,911	2,807	33,481	32,567	11,702	354
HISPANIC						
TOTAL	11,299	2,642	4,805	2,897	900	55
MALE	6,403	1,550	2,718	1,544	556	35
FEMALE	4,896	1,092	2,087	1,353	344	20
AMERICAN INDIAN						
TOTAL	1,656	122	769	530	217	18
MALE	926	67	405	301	139	14
FEMALE	730	55	364	229	78	4
ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.						
TOTAL	1,771	308	427	538	387	111
MALE	1,078	187	255	297	255	84
FEMALE	693	121	172	241	132	27

TABLE VI (Cont'd.)

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS BY EDUCATION, ECONOMIC STATUS, RACE AND SEX
FISCAL YEAR 1980-Continued

MICHIGAN

	EDUCATION					
	TOTAL	0-7 YEARS	8-11 YEARS	12 YEARS	13-16 YEARS	OVER 16 YEARS
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ALL RACES						
TOTAL	268,356	12,103	122,252	102,836	29,899	1,266
MALE	116,501	5,791	54,417	41,610	13,898	785
FEMALE	151,855	6,312	67,835	61,226	16,001	481
WHITE						
TOTAL	151,511	5,448	69,181	60,437	15,617	828
MALE	73,662	2,956	34,616	27,131	8,408	551
FEMALE	77,849	2,492	34,565	33,306	7,209	277
BLACK						
TOTAL	106,376	4,084	48,412	39,966	13,545	369
MALE	37,219	1,411	17,304	13,278	5,043	183
FEMALE	69,157	2,673	31,108	26,688	8,502	186
HISPANIC						
TOTAL	8,326	2,215	3,779	1,829	473	30
MALE	4,438	1,219	2,048	875	277	19
FEMALE	3,888	996	1,731	954	196	11
AMERICAN INDIAN						
TOTAL	1,148	100	612	326	104	6
MALE	580	53	291	170	61	5
FEMALE	568	47	321	156	43	1
ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.						
TOTAL	995	256	268	278	160	33
MALE	602	152	158	156	109	27
FEMALE	393	104	110	122	51	6

SOURCE: MESC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

TABLE VII
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX; STATE OF MICHIGAN
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Age	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
Total Persons				
16+	4366	3891	475	10.9%
16-19	441	357	84	19.0
20+	3925	3534	391	10.0
Males				
16+	2706	2429	277	10.2
16-19	239	189	50	20.9
20+	2467	2240	227	9.2
Females				
16+	1660	1462	198	11.9
16-19	202	168	34	16.8
20+	1458	1294	164	11.2
Total Whites				
16+	3868	3483	385	10.0
16-19	401	331	70	17.5
20+	3467	3152	315	9.1
Males				
16+	2421	2197	224	9.3
16-19	218	176	42	19.3
20+	2203	2021	182	8.3
Females				
16+	1448	1287	161	11.1
16-19+	183	155	28	15.3
20+	1265	1132	133	10.5
Total Nonwhites				
16+	497	407	90	18.1
16-19+	40	26	14	35.0
20+	457	381	76	16.6
Males				
16+	285	232	53	18.6
16-19+	21	13	8	38.1
20+	264	219	45	17.0
Females				
16+	212	175	37	17.5
16-19	19	13	6	31.6
20+	193	162	31	16.1

Note: Data in Thousands

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

TABLE VIII
GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
STATE OF MICHIGAN
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Total	9,306,437
Male	4,544,647
Female	4,761,790
Age Group	
0-13	2,024,605
14-15	344,943
16-19	724,007
20-21	329,739
22-24	494,608
25-29	789,868
30-34	739,817
35-39	608,562
40-44	489,015
45-49	463,446
50-54	502,343
55-59	482,849
60-64	413,377
65-69	318,410
70-74	233,588
75+	347,260
Race/Ethnic Group	
White	7,909,914
Black	1,204,904
American Indian or Alaskan Native	40,204
Asian or Pacific Islander	57,048
Other Races	94,367
Hispanic	163,235

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

TABLE IX
RACIAL/ETHNIC CENSUS OF MICHIGAN STUDENTS
PRE-KINDERGARTEN - TWELFTH GRADE
SCHOOL YEAR 1979-80

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>American Indian</u>	<u>Asian</u>
Michigan	1,863,667	1,495,231	307,261	33,016	16,739	11,420
Ann Arbor-Ypsi SMSA	43,098	35,168	6,601	470	105	754
Washtenaw County	43,098	35,168	6,601	470	105	754
Ann Arbor City	16,524	12,862	2,714	283	70	595
Balance	26,574	22,306	3,887	187	35	159
Battle Creek SMSA	36,761	32,090	3,863	573	81	154
Barry County	7,889	7,778	16	55	9	31
Calhoun County	28,872	24,312	3,847	518	72	123
Bay City SMSA	21,475	19,886	286	823	407	73
Bay County	21,475	19,886	286	823	407	73
Benton Harbor LMA	37,654	27,842	8,622	630	409	151
Berrien County	37,654	27,842	8,622	630	409	151
Jackson SMSA	28,871	26,106	2,005	281	346	133
Jackson County	28,871	26,106	2,005	281	346	133
Kalamazoo-Portage SMSA	53,361	45,761	5,998	1,119	195	288
Kalamazoo County	36,540	31,415	4,386	394	92	253
Van Buren County	16,821	14,346	1,612	725	103	35
Lansing-E.Lansing SMSA	97,120	85,438	6,395	3,865	498	924
Lansing Tri-County Consortium	84,860	73,512	6,384	3,574	490	900
Clinton County	11,164	10,840	14	207	69	34
Eaton County	17,962	17,555	65	214	23	105
Ingham County	55,734	45,117	6,305	3,153	398	761
Lansing City	26,300	17,526	5,648	2,487	328	311
Balance	29,434	27,591	657	666	70	450
Ionia County	12,260	11,926	11	291	8	24
Livingston County	21,195	20,101	37	78	912	67
Macomb County	153,945	147,780	2,473	865	1,617	1,210
Warren City	28,103	27,523	47	113	75	345
Balance	125,842	120,257	2,426	752	1,542	865
Monroe County	28,519	27,137	611	433	273	65

TABLE IX (Cont'd.)
 RACIAL/ETHNIC CENSUS OF MICHIGAN STUDENTS
 PRE-KINDERGARTEN - TWELFTH GRADE
 SCHOOL YEAR 1979-80

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>American Indian</u>	<u>Asian</u>
Muskegon-Norton Shores-						
Muskegon Heights SMSA	38,826	30,956	5,958	1,130	635	147
Muskegon County	34,737	27,322	5,953	727	599	136
Oceana County	4,089	3,634	5	403	36	11
Oakland County	202,133	182,571	13,314	2,649	1,428	2,171
Saginaw SMSA	49,215	33,856	11,109	3,494	549	207
Saginaw County	49,215	33,856	11,109	3,494	549	207
St. Clair County	30,003	28,427	834	432	213	97
Wayne County	437,478	225,691	202,382	5,770	1,425	2,210
Detroit City	217,965	29,736	183,483	3,570	442	734
Dearborn City	14,565	14,274	8	152	41	90
Livonia City	24,432	24,026	44	139	18	205
Balance	180,516	157,655	18,847	1,909	924	1,181
GLFS Consortium	139,773	112,062	23,787	2,017	1,260	647
Flint SMSA	124,056	96,827	23,758	1,629	1,250	592
Genesee County	105,765	78,859	23,732	1,460	1,168	546
Flint City	34,265	13,389	19,886	748	131	111
Balance	71,500	65,470	3,846	712	1,037	435
Shiawasee County	18,291	17,968	26	169	82	46
Lapeer County	15,717	15,235	29	388	10	55
GRAETC Consortium	134,091	119,109	10,062	3,496	649	775
Allegan County	16,610	15,709	170	566	114	51
Gratiot County	10,011	9,619	7	364	12	9
Ionia County	12,260	11,926	11	291	8	24
Kent County	82,060	69,037	9,835	2,050	496	642
Grand Rapids City	27,706	16,697	9,002	1,344	329	334
Balance	54,354	52,340	833	706	167	308
Montcalm County	13,150	12,818	39	225	19	49
Grand Rapids SMSA	110,680	95,721	9,963	3,533	619	844
Kent County	82,060	69,037	9,835	2,050	496	642
Ottawa County	28,620	26,684	128	1,483	123	202
Ottawa County	28,620	26,684	128	1,483	123	202

TABLE IX (Cont'd.)
 RACIAL/ETHNIC CENSUS OF MICHIGAN STUDENTS
 PRE-KINDERGARTEN - TWELFTH GRADE
 SCHOOL YEAR 1979-80

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>American Indian</u>	<u>Asian</u>
Region IV	25,395	21,654	2,634	902	149	56
Cass County	8,574	7,308	1,022	177	46	21
Van Buren County	16,821	14,346	1,612	725	103	35
Branch/St. Joseph	19,756	19,193	384	92	18	69
Branch County	6,963	6,914	15	19	5	10
St. Joseph County	12,793	12,279	369	73	13	59
Hillsdale/Lenawee	28,747	26,938	174	1,487	37	111
Hillsdale County	8,160	8,076	12	52	12	8
Lenawee County	20,587	18,862	162	1,435	25	103
Thumb Area Consortium	32,077	31,088	86	659	157	87
Huron County	7,312	7,180	9	72	28	23
Sanilac County	9,672	9,257	6	313	70	26
Tuscola County	15,093	14,651	71	274	59	38
West Central Michigan	25,730	24,402	579	464	200	85
Lake County	890	537	348	4	0	1
Mason County	5,266	4,972	27	154	89	24
Mecosta County	6,184	5,992	100	28	48	16
Newaygo County	8,076	7,667	99	259	24	27
Osceola County	5,314	5,234	5	19	39	17
Employment & Training Consortium	49,219	47,985	274	309	329	322
Arenac County	3,515	3,442	1	30	28	14
Clare County	5,414	5,383	0	8	17	6
Gladwin County	3,954	3,904	1	17	26	6
Iosco County	7,464	7,154	126	57	34	93
Isabella County	6,791	6,461	48	71	167	44
Midland County	16,080	15,682	98	110	39	151
Ogemaw County	2,681	2,651	0	9	16	5
Roscommon County	3,320	3,308	0	7	2	3
Northeast Michigan	23,665	23,350	24	57	182	52
Alcona County	1,310	1,306	0	0	3	1
Alpena County	7,329	7,268	13	11	23	14
Cheboygan County	4,242	4,099	2	8	123	10
Crawford County	1,978	1,961	3	4	3	7
Montmorency County	1,289	1,254	0	20	12	3
Oscoda County	894	885	0	4	5	0
Otsego County	3,758	3,724	2	10	12	10
Presque Isle County	2,865	2,853	4	0	1	7

TABLE IX (Cont'd.)
 RACIAL/ETHNIC CENSUS OF MICHIGAN STUDENTS
 PRE-KINDERGARTEN - TWELFTH GRADE
 SCHOOL YEAR 1979-80

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>American Indian</u>	<u>Asian</u>
Northwest Michigan	42,306	41,109	86	299	642	170
Antrim County	3,857	3,757	2	19	69	10
Benzie County	2,634	2,477	16	65	68	8
Charlevoix County	4,424	4,308	7	3	88	18
Emmet County	4,816	4,563	12	4	209	28
Gr. Traverse County	10,770	10,556	23	57	94	40
Kalkaska County	2,673	2,653	2	3	10	5
Leelanau County	2,087	2,005	6	16	46	14
Manistee County	4,179	3,972	15	120	54	18
Missaukee County	1,996	1,987	0	0	0	9
Wexford County	4,870	4,831	3	12	4	20
Eastern U. P.	9,893	7,754	11	53	2,041	34
Chippewa County	5,927	4,860	9	8	1,020	30
Luce County	1,739	1,433	0	45	259	2
Mackinac County	2,227	1,461	2	0	762	2
Central U. P.	36,635	34,947	151	80	1,307	150
Alger County	2,111	1,873	5	4	223	6
Delta County	9,241	8,758	3	20	441	19
Dickinson County	4,772	4,754	4	2	5	7
Marquette County	14,057	13,536	136	43	239	103
Menominee County	4,947	4,909	3	9	17	9
Schoolcraft County	1,507	1,117	0	2	382	6
Western U. P.	16,691	15,925	16	22	661	67
Baraga County	2,027	1,692	0	2	333	0
Gogebic County	3,445	3,250	3	11	170	11
Houghton County	6,337	6,251	3	5	39	39
Iron County	2,478	2,430	7	4	24	13
Keweenaw County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ontonogar County	2,404	2,302	3	0	95	4

Source: Michigan Department of Education (B0117 Report)

TABLE X
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
STATE OF MICHIGAN
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Total Unemployed (15 Weeks or More)	117,178
Sex	
Male	74,334
Female	42,844
Age	
16-19	12,532
20-21	8,126
22-44	81,397
45-54	10,937
55+	4,186
Race/Ethnic Group	
White (Non-Hispanic)	64,512
Black	48,046
Hispanic	3,652
American Indian	505
Asian or Pacific Islander	463

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

TABLE XI
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
STATE OF MICHIGAN
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Total	838,541
14+	521,040
Sex	
Male	226,325
Female	294,714
Age	
14-15	1,324
16-19	51,612
20-21	36,180
22-44	367,078
45-54	47,207
55+	17,639
Race/Ethnic Group	
White (Non-Hispanic)	293,959
Black	206,530
Hispanic	16,295
American Indian	2,228
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,027

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

TABLE XII
WELFARE RECIPIENTS
STATE OF MICHIGAN
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Total	233,780
Male	82,992
Female	150,788

Age Group

14-15	468
16-19	18,235
20-21	10,754
22-44	172,528
45-54	23,846
55+	7,949

Race/Ethnic Group

White	129,281
Black	95,850
Hispanic	7,013
American Indian	935
Asian or Pacific Islander	701

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission
Research and Statistics Division

TABLE XIII
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN MICHIGAN
1976-77 SCHOOL YEAR

<u>Area</u>	<u>Adjusted Membership</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Dropout Rate</u>
Michigan	622,685	39,216	6.30%
Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti SMSA	13,431	506	3.77
Washtenaw County	13,431	506	3.77
Ann Arbor City	5,466	182	3.33
Balance	7,965	324	4.07
Battle Creek SMSA	12,486	695	5.57
Barry County	2,610	186	7.13
Calhoun County	9,876	509	5.15
Bay City SMSA	8,962	508	5.67
Bay County	8,962	508	5.67
Benton Harbor LMA	12,465	933	7.48
Berrien County	12,465	933	7.48
Jackson SMSA	9,923	687	6.92
Jackson County	9,923	687	6.92
Kalamazoo-Portage SMSA	17,265	1,123	6.50
Kalamazoo County	11,985	753	6.28
Van Buren County	5,280	370	7.01
Lansing-East Lansing SMSA	31,772	1,657	5.22
Lansing Tri-County Cons.	27,818	1,438	5.17
Clinton County	3,846	133	3.46
Eaton County	5,798	262	4.52
Ingham County	18,174	1,043	5.74
Lansing City	8,579	678	7.90
Balance	9,595	365	3.80
Ionia County	3,954	219	5.54
Livinston County	5,940	253	4.26
Macomb County	54,765	2,515	4.59
Warren City	10,559	237	2.24
Balance	44,206	2,278	5.15
Monroe County	9,223	614	6.66

TABLE XIII (Cont'd.)
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN MICHIGAN
1976-77 SCHOOL YEAR

<u>Area</u>	<u>Adjusted Membership</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Dropout Rate</u>
Muskegon-Norton Shores-			
Muskegon Heights SMSA	13,577	797	5.87%
Muskegon County	12,072	707	5.86
Oceana County	1,505	90	5.98
Oakland County	68,668	3,958	5.76
Saginaw SMSA	16,809	1,164	6.92
Saginaw County	16,809	1,164	6.92
St. Clair County	9,661	478	4.95
Wayne County	136,553	12,328	9.03
Detroit City	54,057	7,791	14.41
Dearborn City	6,513	240	3.68
Livonia City	11,396	464	4.07
Balance	64,587	3,833	5.93
GLFS Consortium	46,754	3,392	7.25
Flint SMSA	42,199	3,112	7.37
Genesee County	36,280	2,781	7.67
Flint City	11,431	1,320	11.55
Balance	24,849	1,461	5.88
Shiawassee County	5,919	331	5.59
Lapeer County	4,555	280	6.15
GRAETC Consortium	9,668	570	5.90
Allegan County	5,679	333	5.86
Gratiot County	3,336	199	5.97
Ionia County	3,954	219	5.54
Kent County	27,811	1,365	4.91
Grand Rapids City	9,014	586	6.50
Balance	18,797	779	4.14
Montcalm County	3,989	237	5.94
Grand Rapids County	37,196	1,834	4.93
Kent County	27,811	1,365	4.91
Ottawa County	9,385	469	5.00
Ottawa County	9,385	469	5.00

TABLE XIII (Cont'd.)
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN MICHIGAN
1976-77 SCHOOL YEAR

<u>Area</u>	<u>Adjusted Membership</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Dropout Rate</u>
Region IV	8,056	624	7.75%
Cass County	2,776	254	9.15
Van Buren County	5,280	370	7.01
Branch/St. Joseph	6,726	402	5.98
Branch County	2,573	131	5.09
St. Joseph County	4,153	271	6.53
Hillsdale/Lenawee	9,346	505	5.40
Hillsdale County	2,737	158	5.77
Lenawee County	6,609	347	5.25
Thumb Area Consortium	11,442	479	4.19
Huron County	2,913	75	2.57
Sanilac County	3,318	125	3.77
Tuscola County	5,211	279	5.35
West Central Michigan	9,078	412	4.54
Lake County	337	9	2.67
Mason County	1,912	75	3.92
Mecosta County	2,091	114	5.45
Newaygo County	2,832	114	4.03
Osceola County	1,906	100	5.25
Employment & Training Consortium	16,685	782	4.69
Arenac County	1,115	59	5.29
Clare County	1,736	94	5.41
Gladwin County	1,324	24	1.81
Iosco County	2,622	140	5.34
Isabella County	2,169	63	2.90
Midland County	5,691	258	4.53
Ogemaw County	904	90	9.96
Roscommon County	1,124	54	4.80
Northeast Michigan	9,406	457	4.86
Alcona County	502	13	2.59
Alpena County	3,201	172	5.37
Cheboygan County	1,582	73	4.61
Crawford County	676	52	7.69
Montmorency County	489	27	5.52
Oscoda County	438	25	5.71
Otsego County	1,169	62	5.30
Presque Isle County	1,349	33	2.45

TABLE XIII (Cont'd.)
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN MICHIGAN
1976-77 SCHOOL YEAR

<u>Area</u>	<u>Adjusted Membership</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Dropout Rate</u>
Northwest Michigan	13,628	764	5.61%
Antrim County	1,281	67	5.23
Benzie County	880	58	6.59
Charlevoix County	617	24	3.89
Emmet County	1,850	76	4.11
Grand Traverse County	3,560	260	7.30
Kalkaska County	762	55	7.22
Leelanau County	763	23	3.01
Manistee County	1,456	44	3.02
Missaukee County	645	29	4.50
Wexford County	1,814	128	7.06
Eastern Upper Peninsula	4,329	161	3.72
Chippewa County	2,920	96	3.29
Luce County	553	39	7.05
Mackinac County	856	26	3.04
Central Upper Peninsula	13,641	580	4.25
Alger County	750	19	2.53
Delta County	3,560	145	4.07
Dickinson County	1,917	65	3.39
Marquette County	4,704	253	5.38
Menominee County	1,987	61	3.07
Schoolcraft County	723	37	5.12
Western Upper Peninsula	6,156	170	2.76
Baraga County	658	11	1.67
Gogebic County	1,340	30	2.24
Houghton County	2,233	71	3.18
Iron County	1,013	40	3.95
Keeweenaw County	-	-	-
Ontonagon County	912	18	1.97

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission; Research and Statistics Division
Employment and Training Administration Methodology

TABLE XIV
WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, MARCH 1976
BY CETA TITLE II-B ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY
STATE OF MICHIGAN

<u>Race-Ethnicity/Age</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Displaced</u>	<u>Eligible Displaced</u>	<u>Eligible Displaced Eligible</u> <u>As a Percent of Total</u>		
All Races, Ethnic Groups							
Total, 16 and Over	3,446	728	202	136	21.1	5.9	3.9
16-21	582	134	-	-	23.0	-	-
Total, 22 and Over	2,864	594	202	136	20.7	7.1	4.8
22-39	1,218	224	36	27	18.4	3.0	2.2
22-34	934	169	20	14	18.1	2.2	1.5
40 and Over	1,646	369	166	109	22.4	10.1	6.6
40-54	760	148	61	38	19.5	8.0	5.0
45-54	504	104	44	29	20.6	8.8	5.8
55 and Over	886	221	106	71	25.0	11.9	8.0
White, not Hispanic							
Total, 16 and Over	2,996	534	164	105	17.8	5.5	3.5
Total, 22 and Over	2,504	450	164	105	18.0	6.6	4.2
22-39	1,041	161	30	22	15.4	2.9	2.1
22-34	787	116	17	12	14.7	2.1	1.5
40 and Over	1,463	289	134	83	19.8	9.2	5.7
40-54	664	108	47	27	16.3	7.1	4.1
55 and Over	799	181	87	56	22.7	10.9	7.0

Note: Numbers in Thousands

Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

Based on the Survey of Income and Education, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE XV
VIETNAM ERA VETERAN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1982 PROJECTIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Michigan	293,729	268,774	24,955	8.5%
Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti SMSA				
Washtenaw County	9,718	9,146	572	5.9
Ann Arbor City	4,166	4,003	163	3.9
Balance of Washtenaw	5,552	5,143	409	7.4
Battle Creek SMSA	5,451	5,021	430	7.9
Barry County	1,269	1,182	87	6.9
Calhoun County	4,183	3,839	344	8.2
Bay City SMSA	3,634	3,277	357	9.8
Bay County	3,634	3,277	357	9.8
Benton Harbor LMA	4,987	4,614	373	7.5
Berrien County	4,987	4,614	373	7.5
Jackson SMSA	4,556	4,210	346	7.6
Jackson County	4,556	4,210	346	7.6
Kalamazoo-Portage SMSA	9,281	8,725	556	6.0
Kalamazoo County	7,090	6,698	392	5.5
Van Buren County	2,191	2,027	164	7.5
Lansing-East Lansing SMSA	16,213	15,063	1,150	7.1
Lansing Tri-County Consortium	14,385	13,395	986	6.8
Clinton County	1,945	1,814	131	6.7
Eaton County	2,941	2,747	194	6.6
Ingham County	9,499	8,839	660	6.9
Ionia County	1,827	1,663	164	9.0
Livingston County	3,079	2,848	231	7.5
Macomb County	22,483	20,409	2,074	9.2
Warren City	6,471	5,925	546	8.4
Balance of Macomb	16,012	14,484	1,528	9.5
Monroe County	4,280	3,945	335	7.8

TABLE XV (Cont'd.)
VIETNAM ERA VETERAN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE
FISCAL YEAR 1982 PROJECTIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Muskegon-Norton Shores-				
Muskegon Heights SMSA	5,270	4,918	352	6.7%
Muskegon County	4,647	4,339	308	6.6
Oceana County	622	579	43	6.9
Oakland County	31,607	29,273	2,334	7.4
Saginaw SMSA	7,006	6,313	693	9.9
Saginaw County	7,006	6,313	693	9.9
St. Clair County	4,223	3,865	358	8.5
Wayne County	75,449	68,221	7,228	9.6
Detroit City	43,543	38,608	4,935	11.3
Dearborn City	3,101	2,916	185	6.0
Livonia City	2,844	2,701	143	5.0
Balance of Wayne	25,961	23,996	1,965	7.6
GLFS Consortium	17,929	15,984	1,945	10.8
Flint SMSA	15,748	13,989	1,759	11.2
Genesee County	13,650	12,099	1,551	11.4
Shiawassee County	2,098	1,891	207	9.9
Lapeer County	2,180	1,994	186	8.5
GRAETC Consortium	22,916	21,593	1,323	5.8
Allegan County	2,374	2,231	143	6.0
Gratiot County	1,134	1,020	114	10.0
Ionia County	1,827	1,663	164	9.0
Kent County	16,276	15,487	789	4.8
Montcalm County	1,304	1,191	113	8.7
Grand Rapids SMSA	21,920	20,896	1,024	4.7
Kent County	16,277	15,488	789	4.8
Ottawa County	5,643	5,408	235	4.2
Ottawa County	5,643	5,408	235	4.2
Region IV	3,737	3,448	289	7.7
Cass County	1,546	1,421	125	8.1
Van Buren County	2,191	2,027	164	7.5

TABLE XV (Cont'd.)
 VIETNAM ERA VETERAN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE
 FISCAL YEAR 1982 PROJECTIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Branch/St. Joseph	3,237	2,980	257	7.9%
Branch County	1,447	1,300	147	10.2
St. Joseph County	1,790	1,680	110	6.1
Hillsdale/Lenawee	4,104	3,722	382	9.3
Hillsdale County	1,368	1,251	117	8.6
Lenawee County	2,736	2,471	265	9.7
Thumb Area Consortium	3,890	3,482	408	10.5
Huron County	983	874	109	11.1
Sanilac County	1,090	957	133	12.2
Tuscola County	1,817	1,650	167	9.2
West Central Michigan	3,463	3,130	333	9.6
Lake County	188	170	18	9.6
Mason County	872	787	85	9.7
Mecosta County	979	907	72	7.3
Newaygo County	898	804	94	10.5
Osceola County	525	462	63	12.0
7B Employment and Training Consortium	7,093	6,538	555	7.8
Arenac County	410	367	43	10.5
Clare County	671	603	68	10.1
Gladwin County	545	495	50	9.2
Iosco County	651	587	64	9.8
Isabella County	1,926	1,821	105	5.4
Midland County	1,964	1,824	140	7.1
Ogemaw County	500	457	43	8.6
Roscommon County	427	386	41	9.6
Northeast Michigan	3,373	3,017	356	10.6
Alcona County	210	181	29	13.8
Alpena County	1,030	932	98	9.5
Cheboygan County	686	598	88	12.8
Crawford County	262	241	21	8.0
Montmorency County	178	153	25	14.0
Oscoda County	145	125	20	13.8
Otsego County	585	548	37	6.3
Presque Isle County	296	258	38	12.8

TABLE XV (Cont'd.)
 VIETNAM ERA VETERAN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE
 FISCAL YEAR 1982 PROJECTIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Northwest Michigan	6,902	6,364	538	7.8%
Antrim County	505	458	47	9.3
Benzie County	313	274	39	12.5
Charlevoix County	660	597	63	9.5
Emmet County	915	847	68	7.4
Grand Traverse County	1,883	1,789	94	5.0
Kalkaska County	505	483	22	4.5
Leelanau County	506	477	29	5.7
Manistee County	680	592	88	12.9
Missaukee County	286	262	24	8.4
Wexford County	656	593	63	9.6
 Eastern Upper Peninsula	 1,476	 1,275	 201	 13.6
Chippewa County	794	676	118	14.9
Luce County	212	187	25	11.8
Mackinac County	469	411	58	12.4
 Central Upper Peninsula	 5,357	 4,911	 446	 8.3
Alger County	268	240	28	10.4
Delta County	1,205	1,113	92	7.6
Dickinson County	897	837	60	6.7
Marquette County	1,997	1,803	194	9.7
Menominee County	739	697	42	5.7
Schoolcraft County	252	222	30	11.9
 Western Upper Peninsula	 2,670	 2,429	 241	 9.0
Baraga County	237	211	26	11.0
Gogebic County	629	591	38	6.0
Houghton County	1,043	933	110	10.5
Iron County	422	385	37	8.8
Keweenaw County	71	62	9	12.7
Ontonagon County	268	247	21	7.8

Source: United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
 Michigan Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE XVI
PART-TIME WORKERS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	Employed	Total	Part-Time Workers	
			Economic Reasons	Voluntary Reasons
Michigan	3,891,000	856,020	198,441	657,579
Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti SMSA	133,500	29,370	6,809	22,561
Washtenaw County	133,500	29,370	6,809	22,561
Ann Arbor City	58,800	12,936	2,999	9,937
Balance	74,700	16,434	3,810	12,624
Battle Creek SMSA	72,800	16,016	3,713	12,303
Barry County	17,200	3,784	877	2,907
Calhoun County	55,600	12,232	2,836	9,396
Bay City SMSA	47,200	10,384	2,407	7,977
Bay County	47,200	10,384	2,407	7,977
Benton Harbor LMA	67,000	14,740	3,417	11,323
Berrien County	67,000	14,740	3,417	11,323
Jackson SMSA	61,100	13,425	3,116	10,309
Jackson County	61,100	13,425	3,116	10,309
Kalamazoo-Portage SMSA	127,300	28,007	6,493	21,514
Kalamazoo County	97,875	21,533	4,992	16,541
Van Buren County	29,425	6,474	1,501	4,973
Lansing-East Lansing SMSA	219,000	48,179	11,168	37,011
Lansing Tri-County Cons.	194,975	41,894	9,943	32,951
Clinton County	26,400	5,808	1,346	4,462
Eaton County	40,000	11,800	2,040	9,760
Ingham County	128,575	28,286	6,557	21,729
Lansing City	63,625	13,998	3,245	10,753
Balance	64,950	14,289	3,312	10,977
Ionia County	24,025	5,285	1,225	4,060
Livingston County	41,350	9,097	2,109	6,988
Macomb County	294,575	64,806	15,023	49,783
Warren City	85,750	18,865	4,373	14,492
Balance	208,825	45,941	10,650	35,291
Monroe County	57,200	12,584	2,917	9,667

TABLE XVI (Cont'd.)
PART-TIME WORKERS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	Employed	Total	Part-Time Workers	
			Economic Reasons	Voluntary Reasons
Muskegon-Norton Shores-				
Muskegon Heights SMSA	71,600	15,753	3,652	12,101
Muskegon County	63,175	13,899	3,222	10,677
Oceana County	8,425	1,854	430	1,424
Oakland County	425,200	93,544	21,685	71,859
Saginaw SMSA	90,900	19,998	4,636	15,362
Saginaw County	90,900	19,998	4,636	15,362
St. Clair County	55,925	12,303	2,852	9,451
Wayne County	983,100	216,283	50,139	166,144
Detroit City	552,700	121,594	28,188	93,406
Dearborn City	42,550	9,361	2,170	7,191
Livonia City	39,525	8,696	2,016	6,680
Balance	348,325	76,632	17,765	58,867
GLFS Consortium	229,350	50,456	11,696	38,760
Flint SMSA	200,500	44,109	10,225	33,884
Genesee County	173,275	38,120	8,837	29,283
Flint City	75,950	16,709	3,873	12,836
Balance	97,325	21,412	4,964	16,448
Shiawassee County	27,225	5,989	1,388	4,601
Lapeer County	28,850	6,347	1,471	4,876
GRAETC Consortium	315,300	69,364	16,079	53,285
Allegan County	32,550	7,161	1,660	5,501
Gratiot County	14,675	3,228	748	2,480
Ionia County	24,025	5,285	1,225	4,060
Kent County	226,825	49,901	11,568	38,333
Grand Rapids City	110,700	24,354	5,646	18,708
Balance	116,125	25,547	5,922	19,625
Montcalm County	17,225	3,789	878	2,911
Grand Rapids SMSA	306,200	67,364	15,616	51,748
Kent County	226,825	49,901	11,568	38,333
Ottawa County	79,375	17,462	4,048	13,414
Ottawa County	79,375	17,462	4,048	13,414

TABLE XVI (Cont'd.)
PART-TIME WORKERS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	Employed	Total	Part-Time Workers	
			Economic Reasons	Voluntary Reasons
Region IV	50,025	11,006	2,552	8,454
Cass County	20,600	4,532	1,051	3,481
Van Buren County	29,425	6,474	1,501	4,973
Branch/St. Joseph	43,200	9,505	2,204	7,301
Branch County	18,700	4,114	954	3,160
St. Joseph County	24,500	5,391	1,250	4,141
Hillsdale/Lenawee	53,700	11,814	2,739	9,075
Hillsdale County	18,100	3,982	923	3,059
Lenawee County	35,600	7,832	1,816	6,016
Thumb Area Consortium	50,025	11,005	2,551	8,454
Huron County	12,525	2,756	639	2,117
Sanilac County	13,675	3,008	697	2,311
Tuscola County	23,825	5,241	1,215	4,026
West Central Michigan	45,100	9,923	2,301	7,622
Lake County	2,450	539	125	414
Mason County	11,325	2,492	578	1,914
Mecosta County	13,175	2,899	672	2,227
Newaygo County	11,550	2,541	589	1,952
Osceola County	6,600	1,452	337	1,115
Employment & Training Consortium	94,825	20,860	4,836	16,024
Arenac County	5,275	1,160	269	891
Clare County	8,675	1,908	442	1,466
Gladwin County	7,150	1,573	365	1,208
Iosco County	8,450	1,859	431	1,428
Isabella County	26,625	5,858	1,358	4,500
Midland County	26,475	5,824	1,350	4,474
Ogemaw County	6,600	1,452	337	1,115
Roscommon County	5,575	1,226	284	942
Northeast Michigan	43,350	9,538	2,211	7,327
Alcona County	2,575	566	131	435
Alpena County	13,425	2,954	685	2,269
Cheboygan County	8,225	1,809	419	1,390
Crawford County	3,500	771	179	592
Montmorency County	2,175	479	111	368
Oscoda County	1,775	391	91	300
Otsego County	8,000	1,760	408	1,352
Presque Isle County	3,675	808	187	621

TABLE XVI (Cont'd.)
PART-TIME WORKERS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	Employed	Total	Part-Time Workers	
			Economic Reasons	Voluntary Reasons
Northwest Michigan	92,300	20,298	4,699	15,599
Antrim County	6,600	1,452	337	1,115
Benzie County	3,900	849	190	659
Charlevoix County	8,600	1,892	439	1,453
Emmet County	12,300	2,706	627	2,079
Grand Traverse County	26,175	5,759	1,335	4,424
Kalkaska County	7,075	1,557	361	1,196
Leelanau County	6,975	1,534	355	1,179
Manistee County	8,325	1,832	425	1,407
Missaukee County	3,800	836	194	642
Wexford County	8,550	1,881	436	1,445
Eastern Upper Peninsula	18,100	3,982	923	3,059
Chippewa County	9,550	2,101	487	1,614
Luce County	2,675	588	136	452
Mackinac County	5,875	1,293	300	993
Central Upper Peninsula	71,100	15,644	3,627	12,017
Alger County	3,450	759	176	583
Delta County	16,150	3,553	824	2,729
Dickinson County	12,175	2,679	621	2,058
Marquette County	25,975	5,715	1,325	4,390
Menominee County	10,175	2,239	519	1,720
Schoolcraft County	3,175	699	162	537
Western Upper Peninsula	35,075	7,716	1,788	5,928
Baraga County	3,025	665	154	511
Gogebic County	8,625	1,898	440	1,458
Houghton County	13,400	2,948	683	2,265
Iron County	5,575	1,226	284	942
Keeweenaw County	875	193	45	148
Ontonagon County	3,575	786	182	604

Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission; Research and Statistics Division
Employment and Training Administration Methodology

TABLE XVII
Projected 1982 Disabled Population 16-64
and Number In Need of Employment Services

<u>Area</u>	<u>Disabled 16-64</u>	<u>Number Needing Services</u>
Michigan	709,880	259,499
Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti SMSA	23,264	8,258
Washtenaw County	23,264	8,258
Battle Creek SMSA	14,333	5,220
Barry County	3,510	1,292
Calhoun County	10,823	3,928
Bay City SMSA	8,622	3,182
Bay County	8,622	3,182
Benton Harbor LMA	13,266	4,829
Berrien County	13,266	4,829
Jackson SMSA		
Jackson County	11,733	4,283
Kalamazoo-Portage SMSA	22,213	8,097
Kalamazoo County	17,293	6,277
Van Buren County	4,920	1,820
Lansing-East Lansing SMSA	36,687	13,320
Lansing Tri-County Consortium	32,842	11,897
Clinton County	3,980	1,481
Eaton County	6,531	2,422
Ingham County	22,331	7,994
Ionia County	3,845	1,423
Livingston County	8,200	3,042
Macomb County	56,445	20,770
Monroe County	10,059	3,732
Muskegon-Norton Shores-		
Muskegon Heights SMSA	13,433	4,973
Muskegon County	11,830	4,377
Oceana County	1,603	596

TABLE XVII (Cont'd.)
 Projected 1982 Disabled Population 16-64
 and Number In Need of Employment Services
 (Con't)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Disabled 16-64</u>	<u>Number Needing Services</u>
Oakland County	82,000	29,930
Saginaw SMSA	16,881	6,245
Saginaw County	16,881	6,245
St. Clair County	10,342	3,805
Wayne County	171,755	62,185
GLFS Consortium	44,815	16,610
Flint SMSA	39,446	14,601
Genesee County	34,284	12,686
Shiawassee County	5,162	1,915
Lapeer County	5,369	2,009
GRAETC Consortium	50,600	18,607
Allegan County	6,221	2,302
Gratiot County	2,930	1,078
Ionia County	3,845	1,423
Kent County	34,152	12,534
Montcalm County	3,452	1,270
Grand Rapids SMSA	46,268	17,041
Kent County	34,152	12,534
Ottawa County	12,116	4,507
Ottawa County	12,116	4,507
Region IV	8,689	3,192
Cass County	3,769	1,372
Van Buren County	4,920	1,820
Branch/St. Joseph	7,218	2,647
Branch County	3,092	1,145
St. Joseph County	4,126	1,502
Hillsdale/Lenawee	9,822	3,602
Hillsdale County	3,124	1,150
Lenawee County	6,698	2,452

TABLE XVII (Cont'd.)
 Projected 1982 Disabled Population 16-64
 and Number In Need of Employment Services
 (Con't)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Disabled 16-64</u>	<u>Number Needing Services</u>
Thumb Area Consortium	9,745	3,619
Huron County	2,598	962
Sanilac County	3,011	1,118
Tuscola County	4,136	1,539
West Central Michigan	9,659	3,528
Lake County	573	209
Mason County	1,975	722
Mecosta County	3,087	1,099
Newaygo County	2,634	980
Osceola County	1,390	518
7B Employment and Training Consortium	18,899	6,974
Arenac County	1,038	386
Clare County	1,827	675
Gladwin County	1,520	558
Iosco County	2,182	805
Isabella County	4,713	1,743
Midland County	5,305	1,963
Ogemaw County	1,202	444
Roscommon County	1,112	400
Northeast Michigan	8,197	3,053
Alcona County	694	252
Alpena County	2,300	865
Cheboygan County	1,482	550
Crawford County	688	259
Montmorency County	524	197
Oscoda County	436	159
Otsego County	1,068	398
Presque Isle County	1,005	373
Northwest Michigan	15,199	5,599
Antrim County	1,153	427
Benzie County	744	273
Charlevoix County	1,564	579
Emmet County	1,652	610
Grand Traverse County	4,031	1,475
Kalkaska County	829	307
Leelanau County	1,076	395
Manistee County	1,605	591
Missaukee County	739	274
Wexford County	1,806	668

TABLE XVII (Cont'd.)
 Projected 1982 Disabled Population 16-64
 and Number In Need of Employment Services
 (Con'tl)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Disabled 16-64</u>	<u>Number Needing Services</u>
Eastern Upper Peninsula	3,328	1,236
Chippewa County	2,136	794
Luce County	492	181
Mackinac County	700	261
Central Upper Peninsula	14,134	5,181
Alger County	670	246
Delta County	2,825	1,042
Dickinson County	1,904	695
Marquette County	6,180	2,255
Menominee County	1,931	711
Schoolcraft County	624	232
Western Upper Peninsula	6,991	2,516
Baraga County	580	208
Gogebic County	1,425	513
Houghton County	3,138	1,124
Iron County	1,028	371
Keweenaw County	148	51
Ontonagon County	672	249

TABLE XVIII
PAROLEES FROM STATE PRISONS BY AREA
AS OF MARCH 1, 1981

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Parolees</u>	<u>White Parolees</u>	<u>Nonwhite Parolees</u>
Michigan	5,003	3,040	1,963
Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti SMSA	271	113	158
Washtenaw County	271	113	158
Battle Creek SMSA	102	42	60
Barry County	12	12	0
Calhoun County	90	30	60
Bay City SMSA	88	68	20
Bay County	88	68	20
Benton Harbor LMA	182	77	105
Berrien County	182	77	105
Jackson SMSA	338	218	120
Jackson County	338	218	120
Kalamazoo-Portage SMSA	223	130	93
Kalamazoo County	168	90	78
Van Buren County	55	40	15
Lansing-East Lansing SMSA	248	163	85
Lansing Tri-County Cons.	186	118	68
Clinton County	13	12	1
Eaton County	27	21	6
Ingham County	146	85	61
Ionia County	62	45	17
Livingston County	27	26	1
Macomb County	249	183	66
Monroe County	94	80	14
Muskegon-Norton Shores-			
Muskegon Heights SMSA	131	51	80
Muskegon County	125	45	80
Oceana County	6	6	0

TABLE XVIII (Cont'd.)
PAROLEES FROM STATE PRISONS BY AREA
AS OF MARCH 1, 1981

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Parolees</u>	<u>White Parolees</u>	<u>Nonwhite Parolees</u>
Oakland County	735	423	312
Saginaw SMSA	211	84	127
Saginaw County	211	84	127
St. Clair County	71	56	15
Wayne County	641	333	308
GLFS Consortium	329	170	159
Flint SMSA	309	150	159
Genesee County	290	132	158
Shiawassee County	19	18	1
Lapeer County	20	20	0
GRAETC Consortium	478	292	186
Allegan County	36	32	4
Gratiot County	9	9	0
Ionia County	62	45	17
Kent County	362	198	164
Montcalm County	9	8	1
Grand Rapids SMSA	406	237	169
Kent County	362	198	164
Ottawa County	44	39	5
Ottawa County	44	39	5
Region IV	77	53	24
Cass County	22	13	9
Van Buren County	55	40	15
Branch/St. Joseph	65	58	7
Branch County	15	15	0
St. Joseph County	50	43	7
Hillsdale/Lenawee	83	72	11
Hillsdale County	25	25	0
Lenawee County	58	47	11

TABLE XVIII (Cont'd.)
PAROLEES FROM STATE PRISONS BY AREA
AS OF MARCH 1, 1981

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Parolees</u>	<u>White Parolees</u>	<u>Nonwhite Parolees</u>
Thumb Area Consortium	41	38	3
Huron County	5	5	0
Sanilac County	9	9	0
Tuscola County	27	24	3
West Central Michigan	57	50	7
Lake County	7	4	3
Mason County	15	14	1
Mecosta County	9	7	2
Newaygo County	16	15	1
Osceola County	10	10	0
Employment & Training Consortium	83	79	4
Arenac County	5	4	1
Clare County	12	12	0
Gladwin County	3	3	0
Iosco County	12	11	1
Isabella County	13	13	0
Midland County	28	26	2
Ogemaw County	4	4	0
Roscommon County	6	6	0
Northeast Michigan	36	36	0
Alcona County	2	2	0
Alpena County	5	5	0
Cheboygan County	7	7	0
Crawford County	6	6	0
Montmorency County	0	0	0
Oscoda County	3	3	0
Otsego County	9	9	0
Presque Isle County	4	4	0
Northwest Michigan	98	95	3
Antrim County	14	14	0
Benzie County	5	3	2
Charlevoix County	5	5	0
Emmet County	11	11	0
Grand Traverse County	23	23	0
Kalkaska County	12	12	0
Leelanau County	5	4	1
Manistee County	4	4	0
Missaukee County	1	1	0
Wexford County	18	18	0

TABLE XVIII (Cont'd.)
PAROLEES FROM STATE PRISONS BY AREA
AS OF MARCH 1, 1981

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Parolees</u>	<u>White Parolees</u>	<u>Nonwhite Parolees</u>
Eastern Upper Peninsula	24	17	7
Chippewa County	16	11	5
Luce County	3	3	0
Mackinac County	5	3	2
Central Upper Peninsula	71	56	15
Alger County	14	12	2
Delta County	11	8	3
Dickinson County	6	6	0
Marquette County	37	27	10
Menominee County	1	1	0
Schoolcraft County	2	2	0
Western Upper Peninsula	23	23	0
Baraga County	3	3	0
Gogebic County	7	7	0
Houghton County	5	5	0
Iron County	4	4	0
Keeweenaw County	0	0	0
Ontonagon County	4	4	0

Source: Michigan Department of Corrections